IMPORTANT TO ADVERTISERS.
THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
IS
THE OLDEST DAILY PAPER
IN ASIA.

THE
Bombay Gazette

No. 55,997.—NEW SERIES BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 4, 1913. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

THE OFFICES OF THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
are now situate
HOMJI STREET,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
Where all communications must be
Addressed.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY,
MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing 2-30 p.m.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1913				
5th July.	SALSETTE...	8000	MARMORA.....	10500
12th "	HIMALAYA..	7000	.....	...
19th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
26th "	EGYPT.....	8000	.....	...
2nd Aug.	SALSETTE ..	6000	MOLDAVIA ..	12000
9th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
16th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MALOJA	12500
23rd "	CALEDONIA.	8000	.....	...
30th "	SALSETTE ..	6000	MONGOLIA ...	10000
6th Sept.	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
13th "	INDIA.....	8000	MACEDONIA ..	10500
20th "	ARCADIA	7000	.....	...
27th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MALWA	11000

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

21st Feb.	CALEDONIA ..	8000	.....	...
28th "	MALOJA	12500	.....	...
7th Mar.	PERSIA	8000	.....	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
21st "	MACEDONIA ..	10500	.....	...
28th "	SALSETTE.....	6000	MOLDAVIA ...	12000
*1st Apl.	HIMALAYA...	7000	.....	...
4th "	ARABIA	8000	.....	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MEDINA.....	12500
18th "	MANTUA	11000	.....	...
25th "	SALSETTE ...	6000	MONGOLIA....	10000
2nd May	CALEDONIA..	8000	.....	...
9th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
16th "	PERSIA	8000	.....	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

The S.S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st APRIL, 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE, "A" rate. "B" rate.	RETURN. "A" rate. "B" rate
	Rs. Rs	Rs. Rs.
To MARSEILLES.	491 or 495	891 or 742-8
" LONDON	627 or 523	940-8 or 792

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Bombay. Superintendent.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

The following SAILINGS have been arranged

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Capts.	Leave Bombay 1913.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	10th July.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	19th July
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	3rd Aug.
*Elysia	6368	J.A.Coverley	17th Aug.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	1st Sept.
Olympia	5124	J. Kinnaird	17th Sept.
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Oct.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	15th Oct.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	26th Oct.
*Elysia	6368	J. A. Coverley	11th Nov.
Massilia	5091	J. Thomson	29th Nov.
Olympia	5124	J Kinnaird	13th Dec. 1914
*Circassia	6722	C. F. Osborne, R.N.R.	4th Jan.
Scindia	5106	Wm. Kelso	16th Jan.
*Castalia	6388	G. Mitchell	31st Jan.

*Fitted with Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

FARES.

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Suez	Rs. 413	627
Bombay to Port Said	" 446	677
Bombay to Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 578	924
Bombay to London Overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	" 653	999
Bombay to Gibraltar	" 590	891
Bombay to Liverpool	" 605	957
Bombay to New York	" 841	1,429
Bombay to Cairo, including train fare to Suez	" 446	

All return tickets are available for two years.

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, &c.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon, and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

Officers of the army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leaves by reason of delay in arrival of steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

The advertised rates to Europe, include a passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer, between Karachi and Bombay.

Through tickets to America per Anchor-Cunard Joint Passenger Service.

For any further information regarding passage, apply to the Undersigned

W & A GRAHAM & CO.,
AGENTS, Bombay

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorus. Two volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs 10. Apply to Box No. 419, care of the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS.

FOR KARACHI
Weekly from Victoria Docks.

Steamers	Sailing Date	Time	Route via.
Kola	1205	Thurs. 10th July,	9 a.m. direct.
Lhasa	2185	Friday 11th July	6 a.m. direct.

‡ Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH.
(Weekly.)

S.S. "Kola," 1,205 tons, on Thursday 10th July, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF PORTS.
(Weekly).

S.S. "Baroda," 3,172, tons, on Thursday the 10th July, calling at Karachi, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Dubai, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR SEYCHELLES, EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA. (Fortnightly.)

Steamers.	Tonnage.	Sailing on
*Palamcotta	2413	Thursday 10th July,
†Lindula	3358	" 24th July.
*Pentakota	3418	" 7th Aug.
†Pundua	3305	" 21st "

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombassa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

†Calls at Mombassa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.

Passengers may book through to Cape Colony Ports transhipping at Durban, to the steamers of the Union Castle or other line.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Pier, BOMBAY,
Nicol Road, near 7th July, 1913.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES
French Mail Steamers.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To sail on
Nera	5685	Lassince	30th July, 1913
Sydney	4142	Rat	27th Aug. 1913
Polynesien.	6385	Eschenaner	24th Sept '13
Dumbea	5685	Aumeran	22nd Oct. 1913.

PASSAGE FARES (including table wine)

	1st	2nd	3rd
To Marseilles (single) .. Rs.	594	495	225
Do. (return) .. "	891	743	405
To London (single) .. "	660	528	270
Do. (return) .. "	990	797	495

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd or the Italian Line at reduced Fares.

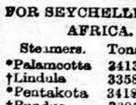
TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

One Sailing every 4 Weeks.

For further particulars apply to—

H. WILLIAMS, Agent.
Albert Building, Horaby Road, Bombay.

SOCIETA' NAZIONALE DI SERVIZI MARITTIMI (RUBATTINO LINE.)



BOMBAY to NAPLES AND GENOA

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Sicilia	5229	G. Ronchi	15th July 1913
Port Said	5167	A. Muzio	20th Aug. 1913
Rod' Italia	6287	.....	17th Sept, 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	15th Oct. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	12th Nov. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	10th Dec. 1913
A steamer	6000	.....	7th Jan, 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	4th Feb. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	4th Mar. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	1st Apr. 1914
A steamer	6000	.....	29th " 1914

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE, BEER, AND ELECTRIC FANS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class	3rd Class
Single Ticket from	Rs. 450 to 550	Rs. 350	Rs. 165
Return Tickets available for two years from	Rs. 675 to 825	Rs. 525	Rs. 247

Through tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to NEW YORK in connection at Naples or Genoa, 1st Class, from Rs. 790 to Rs. 690. Special rates for Missionaries. Passengers can break journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste

Subject to alterations. For further particulars, apply to G. FERRERO, Agent. Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

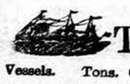
SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES—"Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes:—

9½ inch by 4½ inch...Re. 1 per hundred
9½ inch by 4½ inch...As. 14 per "
If printed on flap there will be an additional charger Rs. 3 per 1,000.
5 13-16 inch by 3½ inch, Rs. 2½ per thousand
If printed on flap, Rs 4 per thousand

SHIPPING.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE
(GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE).
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.



THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts	To Sail about
Markgraf	3680	Kasch	21st July 1913

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN and CAPE.

For rates and particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & CO.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street,
Bombay, 20th May, 1913.

BANKS.

THE ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LIMITED.

CAPITAL (paid up) .....Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) .....Rs. 20,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—SIMLA

BRANCHES:—
Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, Delhi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS.
London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest on the accounts of individuals and private firms allowed half yearly at 2½ per cent. per annum to the 31st May next on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 and thereafter at 2 per cent., but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK.—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description treatment. RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable on application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

COX & CO., BANKERS & AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act, 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP £400,000
RESERVE £50,000

HEAD OFFICE:—16, CHARING CROSS RD., LONDON.

BRANCHES:—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawalpindi, Muree, and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and FIXED DEPOSITS received. Rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.

ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.

INSURANCE of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE, AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOKS supplied on application.

A copy of the Half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital ..... $ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability for Proprietors $15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund $17,200,000
Gold Reserve Fund ..... $ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Johore
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Singapore
Canton	Lyons	Sourabaya
Colombo	Malacca	Taipeh
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tsingtau
Hangkow	New York	Yokohama
Harbin	Pekin	Yloilo
Hongkong	Penang	
	Rangoon	

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
40, Church Gate Street.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL £1,000,000
RESERVE FUND £1,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—
26, BISHOPSGATE, LONDON, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta	Cochin	Zanzibar
Bombay	Chittagong	Mombassa
Madras	Rangoon	Nairobi
Karachi	Mandalay	Nakuru
Lahore	Colombo	Kisumu
Armritsar	Kandy	Jinja
Delhi	Newara-Eliya	Kampala
Cawnpore	Aden (Camp).	Entebbe
Tuticorin	Aden (Steamer point).	

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives deposits FIXED for one year and shorter periods at rates of interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 and up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed, when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal cities of Europe, India, China, Africa and Australia, purchased and collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities and Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS granted on approved securities

Post Box No. 141, RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

THE Mercantile Bank of India, Limited.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ..... £ 415,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E.C

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

BOMBAY, KARACHI, CALCUTTA, Sub-Branch HOWRAH (Calcutta), DELHI, RANGOON, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, KUALA LUMPUR, KOTA, BAHRU (Kelantan), PENANG, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs.1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising interest and dividends when due

A. SCOTT SMITH,
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

Allahabad Bank, Ltd.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL..... Rs. 40,00,000
CAPITAL (paid up) ,, 25,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER)... ,, 36,00,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ALLAHABAD

BRANCHES:—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital, and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES:—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad, and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.
101, Hornby Road.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rate for Subscribers is now Rs. 26 per annum in advance, post free.

BANKS.

International Banking Corporation.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital Paid up	.. Gold $	3,250,000,00
Reserve Fund	" "	3,250,000,00
Undivided Profits....	" "	627,775

LONDON OFFICE:—36, Bishopsgate E. C.—

BRANCHES:—

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	Mexico.
Singapore.	Haukow.	Panama.
Hongkong.	Peking.	Colon.
Canton.	Yokohama.	Empire.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION sells drafts and Cable Transfers on the principal cities of Europe, America, Australia, China, and Japan, buys bills of exchange, Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNT opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances, from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

TRAVELLERS CHEQUES SUPPLIED.

H. A. W. BRENT,
Ag. Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE,
42-43 Church Gate Street.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen.	48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS.....	,,	18,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKAHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Pekin
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Moysang	Tihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
Los Angeles, Cal, U.S.A.	Harbin (North Manchuria

CURRENT DEPOSITS are opened for approved customers and interest is allowed on two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Every description of EXCHANGE and BANKING business transacted.

S. UJIYE,
Post Box No. 207, Sub-Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD.

HEAD OFFICE:
4, Crosby Square, London, E.C.
BRANCHES AT
Bombay, Calcutta, and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL..... £1,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL ..... £ 400,000
RESERVE FUND..... £ 15,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... £ 600,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
The Rt. Hon. LORD BALFOUR of Burleigh, Kt.
Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart. (Messrs. E. D. Sassoon & Co.)
EMILE FRANCQUI, Esq. (Director of the Societe Generale de Belgique).
JAMES LEIGH WOOD, Esq., C.M.G. (Messrs. Brown, Shiply & Co.)
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J. S. HASKELL, Esq. (Messrs. E D Sassoon & Co.)
G. BROMLEY-MARTIN, Esq. (of Martins Bank, Ltd.)

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Sir JACOB E. SASSOON, Bart.
E. J. MOSES, Esq.
SORABJI COWASJI PETIT, Esq.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Rd., and Churchgate St.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

Interest allowed on SAVINGS DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS AT 3½ per cent per annum. Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE PURCHASED, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

PURCHASE AND SALES of British and Foreign Securities effected on the usual terms.

SECURITIES received for Safe Custody, and interest and dividends collected for clients.

L. F. TUCKER,
Acting Manager.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON.
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN

INSTALMENT PLAN
AS APPLIED TO
TYPEWRITERS.

As everybody is aware, a typewriter is an instrument calculated to economise time. Its use not so many years ago was looked upon as a fad or a luxury. By sheer merit it has worked itself into popular favour, and an establishment of the present day where the busy click of the typewriter is still unheard is regarded as old fashioned—antiquated—out-of-date.

The use of the typewriter is not, however, exclusively confined to commercial concerns, it is also regarded as an essential qualification for secretarial, reporting, literary and amanuensis work, where rapidity, accuracy and distinctness of caligraphy are important assets.

With a view to place the possession of one of these time-saving "ROYAL" STANDARD TYPEWRITERS within the possibility of purchase by many in receipt of regular incomes, who may find it inconvenient to pay the full value out of their provident reserves, we have decided to extend the exceptional advantages of the

INSTALMENT PLAN

to purchasers of **THE FIRST 12** (taken in order of application) of these world-renowned, high-grade, visible writing, practical yet simple machines, and a glance at the following schedule will, we believe, convince all in public and private occupations alike, that the possession of a "Royal" is a *thoroughly sound investment.*

No. 1 pattern.....Cash down	Rs.	75-0-0
and 8 monthly payments of Rs. 25	"	200-0-0
	Rs.	275-0-0
No. 5 pattern.....Cash down	Rs.	95-0-0
and 8 monthly payments of Rs. 20	"	240-0-0
	Rs.	335-0-0

The purchaser of a "Royal" Typewriter gets the most satisfactory as well as the most economical machine on the market. The simplicity of its construction reduces the cost of maintenance to a minimum. Hence its immense popularity. It is also a wonderful manifolder. These machines are extensively used by Government, Railways, Insurance Companies and eminent private establishments.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR "THE ROYAL,"
BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE ITALIAN STORES.
C. COLONNELLO SON & CO.,
105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI, and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
EGGS MACCARONI, (a speciality) prepared with Eggs.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
ALMONDS and WALNUTS (Italian) in soft shell; MALAGA RAISINS and DESSERT SMYRNA FIGS in boxes; and ITALIAN HAZELNUTS.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTIES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (purely Grape Wine) in great demand.

MONGINI BROTHERS.
THE FIRM FOR
CHOCOLATES.
PETER'S AND NESTLE'S SWISS CHOCOLATES,
CADBURY'S AND FRY'S ENGLISH CHOCOLATES,
MORIONDS AND GARIGLIO'S ITALIAN CHOCOLATES
HELLERS' AUSTRIAN CHOCOLATES,
KING GEORGE'S CHOCOLATES,
And Regal and Tudor Assortment of Chocolates.
NUT CHOCOLATE, MILK CHOCOLATE, CHOCOLATE NOUGAT, Chocolate Biscuits, Liqueur Chocolate, Chocolate Pralines, Chocolate in tablets, Chocolate in tins, and large assortment of beautiful chocolate boxes suitable for presentation.

MONGINI BROTHERS,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

DOCTOR'S ORDERS.
TAKE BATLIWALA'S
AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS
for Fever, Ague, or Influenza. They are a certain cure.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS
For pale people is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc., etc. Re. 1-8 each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER
Is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs, Ans. 4 each

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT
Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch, etc., etc., in a day. Ans. 4 each.

OF ALL DEALERS OR OF
DR. H. L. BATLIWALA, J. P.,
WORLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum and a bonus of 2 per cent. per annum both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY, the 11th instant, to registered shareholders on 30th June 1913.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the FORTY-SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Bank of Bombay, will be held at the Bank, on THURSDAY, the 7th proximo, at 4 P. M., for the following objects:—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts up to 30th ultimo.
2. To elect Directors for the ensuing year in room of Mr. Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit and Mr. R. H. Brooke who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,
R. AITKEN,
Offg. Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 3rd July, 1913.

WHISKY NOGGIN.

WE SELL this miniature whisky jug mounted in Silver. It holds just one gill and is cleaner and more elegant in use than the pegmeasure of the refreshment bar type. As each guest is served with one for his exclusive own it becomes unnecessary to urge the importunate question of quantity. The noggin is a silent and home like suggestion of "just help yourself," while the obtrusive "half or full peg Sir?" sounds too business like.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & CO.,

DEALERS IN STATIONERY,
SURVEYING, ENGINEERING, AND DRAWING INSTRUMENTS, Etc., ARTISTS' MATERIALS, Etc.,
No. 9-13 KANTA BUILDING,
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CANVAS

David Corsar & Sons
Best Flax Canvas
For full particulars apply to
NALABHOY TYEBJI & SONS,
BANK STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

LONDON HOTEL WINDSOR.

VICTORIA STREET, WESTMINSTER.
(Near the Houses of Parliament.)
FIRST CLASS FAMILY HOTEL.

CONTAINING 250 Apartments, moderate charges.

Tariff and full particulars on application to the PROPRIETOR.

Telegraphic address "EARNESTNESS" LONDON.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at Nos. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street, and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette," Ld.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Beds Library, Presses, Sofas, Chairs of latest designs made and supplied,—Chowk, No. 9

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

TWICE NIGHTLY
at 6-30 and 10.

GREAT ATTRACTION.
FIRST VISIT TO BOMBAY
OF
WONG TOY SUN
(The Famous Chinese Magician)
AND
A TALENTED COMPANY.
COMMENCES ON SATURDAY,
THE
Wonders of the East.

To-night is your last chance of seeing the complete
"QUO VADIS?"
AND THE
SENSATIONAL DERBY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.

EVERY EVENING
At 7 P. M. and 10 P. M.

Mlle. ROSHANARA.
In different roles of dances.

DRAKE'S LOVE STORY.
A film depicting many sterring events in the life of the Famous Admiral. Films of the latest Fashions adopted by the Society people and of Miss Alice, the contortionist actress.

THE JACKOVLEW TRIO.
In their new creation of Ural Cossac Dance assisted by Corps de Ballet.

SATURDAY next and onwards.
Coming direct from the THEATRE de L'OPERA, PARIS, the Prima Balerina
Mlle. BENZONI.

Also the principal artiste from the Theatre de Maniege, Brussels.
Mlle. DORIN.

Prices: Private Boxes from Rs. 3 to Rs. 12; Orchestra Stalls, Rs. 2; Stalls, Re. 1; Circle, Re. 1; Balcony, As. 8; Gallery, As. 4.
PLAN AT ROSE & CO.

THE WORLD'S ALL.

OUR ATANK NIGRAH PILLS ARE
THE WORLD'S ALL
as they give strength and vigour much desired. They are in use throughout the World, amongst rich and poor, males, and females, young and old. They require no obervance of diet, and in all seasons blessing the users with memory, energy, good appetite, etc., thus restoring them to full health.

Re. 1 for a tin with 32 Pills.

Available Everywhere,
Or from:—
VAIDYA SHASTRI
MANISHANKER GOVINDJI,
ATANK NIGRAH PHARMACY,
Jamnagar, (India,)
KALBADEVI,
BOMBAY.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.
THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges either sex; superseding injections
THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c., when mercurial treatment fails.
THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force. Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.
✻ THERAPION ✻
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

AMUSEMENTS.

AMERICA-INDIA THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT!
OUR GREAT "EXCLUSIVE" PICTURE
THE WHITE VEIL.
AN EPISODE FROM SERVIAN HISTORY.
MAGNIFICENT STAGING! PICTURESQUE COSTUMES!
A BLAZE OF LIGHT AND SPLENDOUR!
NOTE.
This is the first of a series of "Exclusive" pictures for which sole rights have been secured by us
WE INVITE ALL OUR PATRONS TO PAY US A REGULAR VISIT EVERY WEEK.
3 SHOWS NIGHTLY,
7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30, 10 to 11.
SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 11-15 to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—SATURDAY and SUNDAY, 5-30 to 6-30 P. M.
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG
MAKERS OF
PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER,
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.
WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.
CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.
CODES: OWN A.A. & A. B. C. (5th Edition)

NOW READY PRICE Rs. 5.

THE
Bombay Gazette
EXCHANGE TABLES.
(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 64ths
FROM
1s. 3 3/4d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

THIRD EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,
HOMJI STREET, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, FORT, BOMBAY.

1913

REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.

BUILD UP YOUR HEALTH with
WILKINSON'S
ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA
SARSAPARILLA
"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*
Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most
WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD
The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.
RESTORES THE WEAK,
REVIVES THE DEPRESSED
WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.
AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co.; KEMP & Co., Limited, &c.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only advertisements for clerks, servants, &c., Goods for sale or wanted are accepted in this column.

RATES. (Cash Only.) Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover postage is previously paid.

PLATE POWDER.—Preserve your silver and electroplated ware by using the BATTLE-AXE PLATE POWDER. The finest preparation for producing a beautiful and lasting polish upon all articles of silver and electroplate. It contains no poison We use it ourselves to make our stock of silver and plate to look always bright and fresh. PRICE ANNAS 8 PER TIN ONLY. MARKCS & Co., Ltd., JEWELLERS & SILVERSMITHS, BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & CO., Chuckla No. 6. First-class Furniture on sale or hire. Inspection respectfully invited

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at HOMJEE STREET, where a complete electric installation supplies the motive power for working of the machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The management is therefore able to offer constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works, Homjee Street, Fort.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" when available, are supplied at the following special prices: If of a date over one and within 3 months, eight annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee a copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates Special terms for contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press

SPECIAL OFFER.—Commercial Envelopes "Gazette Commercial" of the following sizes—9½ inch by 4½ inch, Rupee 1 per hundred. 9½ inch by 4½ inch, Annas 12 per hundred (if printed on flap there will be an extra charge of Rs. 3 per thousand.) 6 1/16 inch by 3½ inch Rupees 2½ per thousand,(if printed on flap Rs. 4 per thousand.

TO LET AT COLABA, near Bombay Green, a LARGE HOUSE, suitable for Hotel Club. Rent Rs. 300. Apply to D. NANJEE, 17, Elphinstone Circle.

ACCIDENTS AND DISEASES

INCLUDING
SMALL-POX, PLAGUE, ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY.
£6 Indian Agents £7
MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
BOMBAY.
And the North British and Mercantile Insurance Co.'s Offices, 4 and 5 Koila Ghat Street, and 100 Clive Street, Calcutta.

JJ&S

PURE POT STILL WHISKEY.
The quality of this fine old-milt flavoured Whiskey is guaranteed the same to-day as for the past 130 years.
JOHN JAMESON & SON, LD.
DUBLIN.
Distillers to H. M. The King.

Roll up

some sweet, fresh, moist tobacco into "A.G." Cigarette Paper and then—*then* see if you don't prefer the cigarettes you make yourself to the ones you buy ready-made. But insist on "A.G." Cigarette Paper.
AG
Cigarette Paper *Sold Everywhere.*

CEMENT

Phaeton Brand.
Guaranteed best English quality.
W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.

TRAVELLING INSPECTOR REQUIRED, by an important European Company. One with knowledge of Portuguese essential. Apply stating experience, salary expected and full particulars to "Inspector," P. O. Box 209 "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—ROOM and BOARD, with private family, for European gentleman. Moderate terms. Apply to Box No. 950, "Bombay Gazette."

WANTED.—A SMART CONTRACTOR, for the sale of Newspapers. Applicants must be prepared to deposit Rs. 100 as security on appointment or applications will not be considered. Apply with full particulars to MANAGER, 'Bombay Gazette."

WANTED, from August 1st, an UNFURNISHED ROOM, with Board. No boarding houses considered. Cuffe Parade on Apollo Bunder preferred. Terms must be moderate. Write with full particulars to Box No. 999, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—An EXCELLENT OFFICE, on Hornby Road, close to Victoria Terminus. Electric Lights, Fans and Lift. Apply to Box No. 933, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—A Big BUNGALOW, on Neapean Sea Road, open on all sides. Apply Box No. 925, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—TWO FLOORS of a Building, at C. P. Tank out of Fort, open on all sides. Rent moderate. Apply Box No. 942, care of this Paper.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. H. The MAHARAJA

GAEKWAR OF BARODA.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.

OCULISTS AND SCIENTIFIC REFRACTIONISTS.
Opp. Telegraph Office, 7, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons free services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe holding genuine diplomas.

PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
Eyesight Specialist,
WITH 23 YEARS' PRACTICAL EXPERIENCE.

Holds Exceptional Testimonials from H. H. The Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Sir N. G. Chandavarkar, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S., Lt.-Col. R. H. Foreman, A.M.C., P.M.O. Bo. Brigade, and other high personages.

Entirely New Stock of:—Spectacles Eye-glass, Glare and Dust Eye-protectors, Motor Goggles, Powerful Binoculars, Opera Glasses, Clinical Thermometers, etc., etc.

Prices Extremely Moderate
Pocket Manual "The Human Eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—
Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000, in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.
Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons, and the balance made payable to one or more of them, or to the survivor or survivors.
Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.
Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRASSO

The Finest Polish for all metal works is
BRASSO
Stocked in all Bazars.

CLARKES B 41 PILLS.

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

FOR SALE.

KULU FRUIT SEASON.

BEST ENGLISH PEARS from 15th July and Finest Apples from 10th August in 9lbs. baskets for Rs. 3-12-0 by V. P. Post including all charges, to any part of India and Burma. Orders booked now. Apply MANAGER Aramgarh and Raisan Orchards, Raisan P. O., Kulu, Punjab.

THE FINEST PEARS.—Will be ready the latter end of July, and APPLES in August. Sent to any part of India, by V.P. Parcel Post at Rs. 4-2 per 9lb. basket. Apples and Pears from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. M. The King-Emperor. Apply to A. H. LEE, BUNDROLE ORCHARDS, Kulu, Punjab.

FOR SALE.—An EXCELLENT PROPERTY, situated near Colaba Causeway, suitable for office as well as residential purposes. For particulars apply to Box No. 919 care of this Paper.

INSURANCES.

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFICE,

RESULTS FOR 1912.

Policies issued ...	6,825 for	£2,458,161
New Premiums (1912)		£112,664
Annual Income		£1,481,521
Assets		£10,589,255
Total Payments under Policies		£29,223,881

CALL FOR LATEST PROSPECTUS.
WORLD-WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances, Old Age Pensions, and Children's Endowments, &c., &c.
Apply:—
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma, and Ceylon.
GRESHAM BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT, IN LIFE INSURANCE FOR EUROPEANS RESIDENT IN INDIA.
THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE COMPANY
offer Policies at Minimum Cost with Maximum Benefits.
For Particulars of New Schemes, apply to
KING, KING and Co.,
Secretaries,
KING'S BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD,
BOMBAY.
ENERGETIC AGENTS WANTED.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL.

FORT, BOMBAY.

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N. B.—To obtain the benefit of the discount rate, payment must always be made in advance.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette."
See Special Short Advertisements Column

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required, Change of Residence, and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ... „ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must, in all cases, be made in advance.

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First Insertion ...	Re. 6-0 per Inch
Second Insertion ...	„ 3-8 do.
Third Insertion ...	„ 3-0 do.
Fourth Insertion ...	„ 2-8 do.
Fifth and upwards ...	„ 2-0 do.
Minimum charge ...	„ 6-0 do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for any length of time, special contracts are made.

AMUSEMENT COLUMN.
For insertions in the amusement Column, Re. 1½ per inch.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra
on 29 June, 2017

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Elswick Hall, 2,458 tons, Captain J Berlis, will sail to-day for Port Said for order, with a general cargo.

The Hansa Line steamer Neidenfels, 3,386 tons, Captain M Heckel, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York (24th May) with a general cargo and kerosine oil.

The steamer Nyanza, 2,642 tons, Captain D McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Banbury with a cargo of jarrahwood.

The steamer Miramichi, 2,360 tons, Captain T Chisholm, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 2nd July 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

R. I. M. VESSELS.

H M S Lawrence Finnis.....R I M
H I M S Dufferin ..Comdr Henley ....R I M
R I M S Hardinge...Comdr Hamilton ...R I M
R I M S Palinurus...Comdr Headlam ...R I M
R I M S Investigator...Capt Hickman...R I M
R I M S Dalhousie ..Comd Robinson.....R I M

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—JULY 3.

Aviemoor.....2883 Koepodi.....T Jeewandas
Blake .....2396 Hill.....W A & G & Co
Baron Balfour ...2552 Symond ... . K N & Co
Clan Shaw...2504 Hunter...W and A G and Co
Clan Sinclair...3291 Smith .....J Finlay & Co
Canara...3389 Dogge .....M M and Co
Ekbatana.....360 Krizan .....W & A G & Co
Elanmoor.....3290 Williamson.....
W and A G and Co
Galavale .....2441 Secary..... A Yule & Co
Helios ...860 Kundsen .....F F Campbell & Co
Islami.....1604 Hughes.....T M & Co
Kola.....510 Minnett .....M M & Co
Konig.....3176 Coltz .....A S & Co
Kybfels.....3159 Frising.....W & A G & Co
Marinaris ...Comdr Muhlis ...Turkish G Boat
Morocco.....2476 Pickering.....J Finlay & Co
Miramichi . 2360 Chisholm .....
Mansuri.....2048 Gore .....T M & Co
Nyanza...2642 Mealister .....
Neidenfels ..3386 Hickel...W and A G and Co
Obra.....352 Fenwick .....M M & Co
Ocean.....2460 Christiansen ...Bombay Co
Semara.....3189 Burns...W and A G and Co
Saaed.....157 Bonsfield ..Arab Strs Ld
Virawa.....2176 Owen .....M M & Co
Salient .....2419 West Cott .....S Smid & Co
Talybee .....2041 Kass .....A M Jeewanjee
Vedo .....2938 Yamamota...O S Kaisha
Vorwaerts...3729 Clanak .....A L S N Co
Umta.....3492 Babb .....M M & Co
Khosron ....2410 Hannah .....T M and Co
Salcette...2392 Vine ..Aden ...5-7 ...P & O Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—JULY 3.

PRINCE'S DOCK

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Nippon	4015	Santonhia	Trieste	5-7	A L S N Co
B Lindenfels	3525	Muller	.....	10-7	W & A Graham & Co
C&E Hindoo	3156	Groves	Hull	5-7	J Finlay and Co
D&E City of Lahore	4471	McFee	Karachi.	7-7	K N & Co
F Elswick Hall	2459	Berlin	Port Said	4-7	Ralli Brothers
G Bahaduri	829	Goolam	.....	Bo S N Co
K City of Agra	3036	Back	Marseilles	5-7	K Nixon and Co
M City of Athens	3511	Knaut	Liverpool	7-7	K N and Co
M Mahronda	4921	Armstrong	.....	London	10-7	K N and Co
N Carthusian	2576	Davies	.....	J F & Co
O Yeddo	2958	Gardiner	New York	4-7	S N and Co
P Clan Macfarlane	3107	Swanston	Madras	5-7	J F & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Butterglen	2742	Gay	Madras	4-7	S N and Co
2 Circassia	4815	Osborne	Liverpool	7-7	W & A G & Co
3 Sangola	3349	Scott	Negapatam	5-7	M M and Co
4 Schwarzenfels	2443	Ketsevich	.....	Marseilles	12-7	W & A G & Co
5 Llanderitdo	2441	Parker	J M and Co			
6 Rotenfels	3590	Goose	Hamburg	8-7	W & A G & Co	
8 Radcliffe	3675	Mathews	Hull	3-7	T M & Co	
9 Shinyo Maru	3634	Okhuma	Kobe	12-7	N Y Kaisha	
10 & 11 Chupra	3954	McFadyn	M M & Co			
12 & 13 Himalaya	3700	Evans	.....	London	P & O Co	
14 Linga	957	Butler	M M & Co			
15 Clan Cumming	3108	Gourlay	Marseilles	15-7	J F and Co	
16 Luzon Maru	2958	Yamamota	O S Kaisha			

H W P D

Kaveri	553	Mahomed	Bo S N Co
Saraswati	443	Ebrahim	Bo S N Co

ARRIVALS.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
	Nyanza	McAllister.	Bury, June 12
	Miramichi	Chisholm	Calcutta, Jun 21
	Neidenfels	Heckel	N. York, May 24

DEPARTURES.

June	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
3	Putiala	Bamber	Persian Gulf
	Dumra	Burtridge	Susreh, &c

The steamer Elswick Hall, Captain Berlin, obtained her portclearance yesterday for Port Said.

The steamer Kola, began to load yesterday for Persian Gulf, &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Chantala, left Port Said on the evening of the July 2. The same Co's. steamer Matiana, left Aden July 2.

The Austrian Lloyd steamer Cleopatra, left Trieste on the 1st instant, and is due here on the 15th instant.

The Societe Nazionalis steamer Secilia, is expected to arrive in Bombay about eleven o'clock this morning.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS :—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentry and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 3.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Circassia s—326 bales wool, E D Sassoon and Co 75 bales wool, E Dossa and Co; 1 bale woolen carpets, W and A Graham and Co; 10 cases curry powder, M Poonjaji and Sons; 1,120 lbs ghee, 20 cwts dry fish, W and A Graham and Co; 1,612 cwts oilcakes, R J Dawar and Co; 141 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Circassia s—100 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR LONDON.

Himalaya s—155 bundles shooks, 36 cwts old iron hoops, C Palmer and Co; 203 cwts gum Arabic, 52 cwts kajoo kernals, G Sojpal; 115 cwts sandalwood billets, 60 cwts sandalwood roots, 125 cwts sandalwood chips, S Nowrojee and Co; 17 kgs ammonia cylinders, G Cotton and Co; 500 cwts myrabollams, Culliandas Bros: 3 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Clan Cumming s—100 bales sawree cotton P Dewram; 6,000 cwts cottonseed Sanday and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Himalaya s—4 bales woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

Yeddo s—3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR HULL.

Clarissa Radcliffe s—4,000 cwts wheat Sanday and Co; 2,500 cwts cottonseed, Ralli Bros.

Llandrindod s—4,000 cwts cottonseed, D Nanji and Co; 2,000 cwts cottonseed, A Khimji.

FOR ANTWERP.

Ekbatana s—2,000 cwts linseed, H Maganlal.

Chupra s—2,500 tons Manganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

Elmnoor s—2,000 tons monganese ore, S Smidt and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rotenfels s—230 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 110 bales cotton-fly, H E Bode and Sons; 200 cwts poppyseed, 100 cwts mustardseed, Volkart Bros; 60 cwts gum Arabic, S Coverjee and Co.

Lindenfels s—3,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co; 308 cwts gum Arabic, J Jethabhoy.

FOR BREMEN.

Rotenfels s—114 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR STETTEIN.

Salient s—5,800 tons manganese ore, S, Smidt and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Nippon s—342 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ODESSA.

Nippon s—216 cwts turmer c, P Jetha.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Yeddo s—100 casks goat skins, E N Stein.

FOR PORT SAID (for orders).

Schwarzenfels s—200 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

Elswick Hall s—577 cwts teelseed, Ralli Bros.

City of Agra s—7,540 cwts linseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR OSAKA.

Luzon Maru s—100 bales cotton, H, Nensey and Co.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JULY 3.

Steamer Vorwaerts from Trieste. Agents—A L S N. Co; 1 case sulphuric acid, 1 parcel coffee, 6 bales skins, 8 cases nails, 10 cases gum, 13 cases bottles, 13 cases glass beads, 67 cases hollow glass, 88 cases & 2 barrels lampware, 1,757 cases glass bangles and rings, 6 barrels wine, 481 bales and 95 cases paper, 750 bags sugar, 2 cases silver sheet, 3 cases toilet soap, 86 cases cottongo, ods 9 cases and 5 bales cotton yarn, 8 cases woolen goods, 3 bales woolen yarn, 97 cases silkwaste yarn, 1 case cigarettes.

SUN, MOON, AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

HIGH WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	4	m 11 45	29 0
		11 27 a	26 6
Sat	5	m 0 27 a	29 7
Sun	6	m 0 16	26 10
		1 9 a	29 10
Mon	7	m 1 5	27 1
		1 51 a	29 8
Tues.....	8	m 1 54	27 0
		2 33 a	29 3

LOW WATER.

Day of Week.	Day of Month.	Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	July	h. m.	ft. in.
Fri	4	m 4 37	14 10
		5 48 a	19 4
Sat	5	m 5 23	14 6
		6 31 a	18 1
Sun	6	m 6 10	14 1
		7 14 a	18
Mon	7	m 6 58	14 11
		7 58 a	17 9
Tues.....	8	m 7 47	15 9
		8 45 a	17 5

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week :—

July	Sunrise.		Sunset.	
4 (Friday)	do	6h. 6m.	do	7h. 20m
5 (Saturday)	do	6h. 6m.	do	7h. 20m
6 (Sunday)	do	6h 7m.	do	7h. 20m
7 (Monday)	do	6h. 7m.	do	7h. 20m
8 (Tuesday)	do	6h. 7m.	do	7h. 20m

PHASES OF THE MOON.—New Moon, July 4th, 10h. 36-2 m. a.m.; First Quarter, 11th. 3h. 7-4 m a. m.; Full Moon 18th, 11h. 36-4m. a m. Last Quarter, 26th, 30h. 28-7m. pm.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 27th June, 1913.	Total from 1st Apr to 26th June, 1913	For week ending 29th June, 1912.	Total from 1st Apr to 29th June, 1912.
Vessels piloted into Harbour.	31	320	26	232
Vessels piloted out of Harbour.	22	312	22	294
Vessels transported	25	288	17	199
Vessels attended to	1	25	4	27
Vessels warped...	2	5	1	16

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

WATSON.—June 24, at Chuharkana, Punjab, the wife of N. G. Watson, P. W. D., of a son (still-born).

MILNE.—June 28, at Nullatanni Estate, Munnar, Travancore, the wife of W. O. Milne, of a son.

CHAMIER.—June 29, at 11, Staff Lines, Karachi, the wife of Major W. St. G. Chamier, Indian Army, of a son.

DEATH.

DUTHIE.—June 29, at Kodaikanal, Annie Lea, widow of Rev. J. Duthie, D.D., London Missionary Society, Nagercoil.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Mail Steamer due at 6 a.m.
Meeting of the University Senate, 5-45.
Dancing Festival, Royal Opera House, 7 and 10 p.m.
Olympia Picture Palace, Sandhurst-road.
Excelsior Cinematograph, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.
America-India Cinematograph, Charni-road.

Maxim : A wise man overcomes his passions before he overcomes his enemy.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Company's mail steamer s. s. "Salsette" leaves Bombay harbour on Saturday at 2-39 p.m.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE.

[In force from 1st March, 1913.]

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard time is given in all cases :—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-14
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur)	13-20	21-0
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur)	8-45	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class)	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-20
Postal Express for Punjab ...		*
do do for Calcutta ...		*
do do for Madras ...		*

* Four hours after Mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express ...	6-45	17-0

MUSIC AT THE ROYAL BO. YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Col. R. C. H. Barnard, V.D., and Officers, the String Band of the 1st Battn., G. I. P. Ry. Volunteers, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. Hugh F. Mitchell, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p.m., to day :—

Merch..... Cadiz.....Valverde
Overture ...The Bohemian Girl...Balfe
Valse ..... Babe.....Vessey
Grand Selection .....La Boheme .....Puccini
Descriptive...The Parade of the Tin Soldiers .....Jessell
Melodies
(from) ...The Pink Lady.....Caryll
Two-Step ...Hitchy Koo.....Pether

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During the last month the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 2,853. Among them the number of new admissions was 623; classified as stated below :—Bhattias 46, Vanias 118, Brahmins 102, Lohanas 19, other castes 338. Total 623. The average daily attendance was 95.

SARASWAT VIDYARTHI SAHAYAK MANDALI.

The annual general meeting of this Association, which was established in 1902 for promoting the spread of education in the Goud Saraswat Brahman Community, was held in the Hall of the Chikitsaka Samuha at Girgaum on Sunday last. Rao Bahadur Sadanand Trimbak Bhandare, J. P., Assistant Collector, Customs, was voted to the chair. The Honorary Secretary presented the 11th annual report of the Mandali which showed that the year under report was like the previous years one of steady progress and prosperity. The Mandali has on its roll 5 patrons, 57 life members and 918 ordinary members. It has hitherto expended Rs. 17,500 exclusively towards helping 100 poor deserving young students (both male and female) in their educational career in the different branches of education (including the industrial and technical education). The Mandali' Reserve Fund now amounts to Rs 12500. A donation of Rs 100 from Mr. Eknath Balkrishna Kamat, proprietor of Messrs. M. Kane & Company, who has now become a life member of the Mandali was announced at the meeting. The Chairman in a happy speech alluded to the solid and substantial work done by the promotors of the Mandali silently and unostentatiously in catering to the educational needs of the Community during the past 11 years. He also pointed out that education was the greatest need of the times and that all true progress depended on its spread in the different communities and congratulated the promotors on their most sincere and noble efforts in that direction. Before concluding, the Chairman referred to the sad and untimely death of the late Mr. M. B. Wagle, M. A., Accountant General, Allahabad, who was one of the Mandali's life members and took great interest in its work. A cordial vote of thanks to Rao Bahadur Bhandare terminated the proceedings.

THE PETIT MILL STRIKE.

The operatives of the carding and ring frame departments of the Dinshaw Petit Mills, Parel-road, assembled yesterday morning before the gate of the mill and demanded their pay from the manager. The manager asked them to resume work, but they declined to do so unless their pay was increased.

The mills are closed and the weaners have been informed that there would be no work for them until the men in the carding and ring frame departments returned and worked for a day at least.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

REGULAR daily through Service between Bombay and the principal Cities in the United Provinces, Oudh, the Punjab and North-West Frontier Provinces.

BOGIE STOCK, RESTAURANT CARS, ELECTRIC LIGHTS AND FANS.

EASE, COMFORT AND LUXURY ENSURED.

Through carriages between Bombay and Lucknow; Bombay and Kalka (for Simla); Jhansi and Dehra Dun.

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND PESHAWAR.

DOWN from Bombay. H. M.		UP to Bombay. H. M.
19-15...Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
0-44...Arr.	Manmad .....Dep.	7- 0
10-18... „	Bhopal ..... „	21- 1
12-52... „	Bina ..... „	18-25
15-13... „	Jhansi ..... „	15-50
17- 8... „	Gwalior ..... „	13-51
19-41... „	Agra Cantonment „	11-17
20-42... „	Muttra ..... „	10-18
23- 0... „	Delhi ..... Dep.	8- 0
23-25...Dep.	Delhi ..... Arr.	7-28
3-17... „	Amballa Cantonment ..... Dep.	3-55
5-39... „	Ludhiana ..... „	1-16
6- 2... „	Phillaur ..... „	0-47
6-45... „	Jullundur ..... „	0- 9
8-29... „	Amritsar ..... „	22-29
11-43... „	Lahore ..... „	21-22
14-33... „	Lala Musa ..... „	15-43
18-51... „	Rawalpindi ..... „	11-44
23-18...Arr.	Peshawar Cantonment ..... „	6-54

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND SIMLA.

DOWN H. M.			UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay ...Arr.		12-35
23- 0.....Arr.	Delhi	Dep.	8- 0
23-25.....Dep.		Arr.	7-28
2-52.....Arr.	Amballa	Dep.	3-55
3-45.....Dep.		Arr.	2-51
5-38.....Arr.	Kalka	Dep.	1- 0
6-15.....Dep.		Arr.	0-12
12-42.....Arr.	Simla .....Dep.		18- 0

BETWEEN BOMBAY AND LUCKNOW.

DOWN H. M.		UP H. M.
19-15.....Dep.	Bombay .....Arr.	12-35
16-15..... „	Jhansi .....Dep.	15-50
18-13..... „	Orai ..... „	13-14
20-30..... „	Cawnpore ..... „	11- 8
21-45.....Arr.	Lucknow ..... „	9-45

For up journey read from bottom to top on right hand side.

A. C. RUMBOLL,
GENERAL TRAFFIC MANAGER.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V.D., COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th July, 1913.

436. Arms.—Orders having been received that the re-armament of the Corps with the short L. E. Rifles, all arms and equipment in possession of members to be returned to Head-Quarters at once. This applies to Rifles issued for match shooting.

437. Parade.—All Recruits of the current season will parade to-day Friday the 4th instant at 7-30 a.m. at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road.

438. Inspection.—The following programme of Inspection to be carried out by the Inspector of Volunteers on Monday the 7th July is notified for information :—

7-30 a.m.—"G" Company parade, on the Maidan in front of Gymkhana.
Dress.—Mufti.
Afterwards the Armoury.
5 p.m.—Inspect Byculla Cadet Companies near house of correction.
Dress.—Drill Order, Khaki, without arms or accoutrements.

(Sd.) F. H. JAMES, CAPT.,
Offg. Adjutant, B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 3rd June, 1913.

157. Inspection.—Nos. 1, 2 & E. E. Companies will parade as strong as possible at 6-15 p.m. at Head-Quarters on Monday the 7th instant, for inspection by the Inspection by the Inspector of Volunteers in India.
Dress :—Khaki with Caps.

158. Enrolment.—The undernamed having been enrolled is taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to D. Sub-Section No. 1 Company.
No. 1540 Gunner J. F. Rafferty.

(Sd.) A. D. CURTIS, Lieut. R. G. A.,
Offg. Adjt. B. V. A.

A Smoking Concert will be held at Head-quarters on Saturday, 5th July, at 9-30 p.m.
Programmes, including admission, Ans. 8 for Members and Friends.
Dress :—For members Mess Dress or White Uniform.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS BY CAPTAIN H. STANLEY REED, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th July 1913.

CORPS SHOOTING CLUB.

A Troop Team Shoot will be held at the British Infantry Range to-morrow afternoon Saturday the 5th instant from 4-30 p.m.
Teams are requested to be on the Range punctually by 4-30 p.m.
Troop Sergeant Major A. D. Shanks having resigned is struck off the strength of the Squadron from the 12th of May last.

(Sd.) D. W. WILSON, Lieut.
Actg Adjutant, Bombay L. Horse.

PARTIAL COLLAPSE OF A HOUSE.

The leaves of a house in Duncan-road, belonging to Lalji Dongersey, gave way on Wednesday night. There were four Mahomedans standing below and they received slight injuries by the debris falling on them.

Mr. Henry W. Wolff, one the foremost authorities on co-operative credit of the present day, writes in the *Economist*, that, "By the light of the astonishingly brilliant success of co-operative credit in India, even among backward aboriginal tribes, contrasted with the failure of non-co-operation in Egypt, one may be truly thankful that the half-formed intention of the Indian Government, indulged in a few years ago, to transplant the Egyptian method into India was not carried out."

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson, I.C.S., on the termination of his special duty, to be Collector of Surat.

Mr. F. G. H. Anderson I. C. S. on the termination of his special duty to be Political Agent, Surat.

Vice Lieutenant-Colonel H.M. Abud retired:—Major H. F. Jacob to be Political Agent, First Grade; Major R. S. Pottinger, to be Political Agent, Second Grade.

Mr. Sorab Manekshah Bharucha to be Oriental Translator to Government, vice Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Mian Kadri, I.S.O.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Mian Kadri, I.S.O., to be a Junior Collector, and to do duty as Collector of West Khandesh, vice Mr. K. R. Bahmanji retiring.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., to act as Collector of West Khandesh, from the date of retirement of Mr. K. R. Bahmanji, until the date of arrival of Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Mian Kadri, I.S.O.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I. C. S., to act as Political Agent for the Mewasi Estates from the date of retirement of Mr. K. R. Bahmanji until the date of arrival of Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud din Saiyid Mian Kadri, I. S. O.

Khan Bahadur Saiyid Shams-ud-din Saiyid Mian Kadri, I. S. O., to do duty as Political Agent for the Mewasi Estates vice Mr. K. R. Bahmanji retiring.

Mr. A. M. MacMillan, I. C. S., to act as Collector of Sukkur, vice Mr. G. E. Chatfield, I. C. S., proceeding on leave, pending further orders.

The following appointments are made provisionally substantive subject to the lien of Mr. F. A. M. H. Vincent, M. V. O.:—

Mr. C. S. Marston to be a Third Grade Superintendent of Police.

Khan Bahadur Rustamji Hormasji Kotwal to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police and to continue seconded.

Mr. J. A. Wallinger to be a Fourth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. C. H. Longley to be a Fifth Grade Superintendent of Police.

Mr. P. M. Stewart to be a First Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. C. E. Lynch-Blosse to be a Second Grade Assistant Superintendent of Police.

Mr. R. B. Milne, I. C. S., on relief, to be Assistant Collector, Kaira.

The Rev. G. A. C. Bell, Chaplain of Hyderabad, Sind, is granted privilege leave for three months from the 15th July or subsequent date. During the absence on deputation of Lieutenant-Colonel T. E. Dyson, I. M. S., or pending further orders :—

Major H. A. F. Knapton, I. M. S., to act as Sanitary Commissioner for the Government of Bombay.

Sind Volunteer Rifles.—Lieutenant Jehangir Hormasji Kothari is granted the honorary rank of Captain, on resignation.

Major W. Glen Liston, C.I.E. I.M.S., Director of the Bombay Bacteriological Laboratory and Senior Member of the Plague Research Commission, is granted privilege leave for two months and fourteen days, with effect from the 16th June.

Captain H. S. Hutchison, I. M. S., to act as Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Central Registration District, in addition to his own duties, as a temporary measure.

Captain J. H. Horton, D.S.O., I.M.S., on return from leave, to be on general duty at the Sassoon Hospital, Poona, as a temporary measure, and thereafter to act as Civil Surgeon, Sukkur, vice Major C.R. Bakhle, I.M.S., proceeding on leave.

The services of Lieutenant-Colonels W.E. Jennings, I.M.S., and T.E. Dyson, I.M.S., are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Government of India with effect from the 14th and 15th July, respectively.

Mr. Wilfred Noblett Blevin to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers in Aden, during the absence of Mr. R.E.C. Bolton, R.I.M. Chief Engineer, R.I.M.S., "Dalhousie."

Mr. A.F. Maconochie, I.C.S., has been permitted to resign His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay establishment with effect from the 7th June.

During the absence on leave of Mr. E. F. Elton, or pending further orders:—

Mr. F. H. Claridge to act as First Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers.

Mr. W.J.E. Jennis to act as Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers vice Mr. Claridge.

Mr. A. A. Musto, Assistant Engineer, is granted language leave for three months from the 1st July, or subsequent date.

Mr. B. W. Kissan, I.C.S., to be President of the Municipality of Bandra in the Thana District, vice Mr. E. G. Turner, I.C.S., resigned.

On return from leave, Mr. R. A. Fitz-Herbert, Assistant Engineer, is transferred from the Nasik to the East Khandesh District.

INDIAN AIRSHIPS ACT.

PROHIBITION AT ADEN.

In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 7 of the Indian Airships Act, 1911, the Governor-in-Council is pleased to prohibit absolutely the navigation of airships (other than those belonging to the British Military Authorities) over the whole of the Peninsula of Aden, including the Isthmus as far north as a line drawn east and west through the Aden troop lines at Khor Maksar.

It has been decided that officers of the Royal Artillery promoted to be Captains after thirteen years' service shall continue to fill subalterns' vacancies and perform Subalserns' duties until posted by the War Office to fill Captains' vacancies. This decision will not apply to Indian Mountain Artillery in which officers will vacate their appointments on promotion.

It is officially stated that the roll of the baronetage, which is being made in fulfilment of a royal command in 1910, is now almost complete, and a submission will be made to the King at an early date.

Free admission for one season to the baths at Gateshead is to be granted to each schoolboy who passes an examination in swimming and life-saving.

CURRENT EASTERN NEWS.

In a house collapse at Bhavnagar a woman was seriously injured and subsequently died. In another similar accident, a child and a buffalo were the victims.

Sanction is accorded to the retention by the Travancore Durbar for a further period of two years of the services of Mr. F.S.S. George, Chief Superintendent of Pclice.

At the Punjab provincial laboratory a snake collection, to illustrate the subfamilies, and general of the Indian poisonous and non-poisonous snakes, for instructional purposes, has been commenced. As the collection is still incomplete, any specimens in good condition will be gladly accepted.

The Rajsaheb of Dhragandhra has added to his popularity in his state by who a visit to a man in the hospital although was the victim of a railway accident. The man was tending his bullocks some four miles from Dhragandhra when feeling fatigued he layed down resting his head against a rail and fell asleep. He was struck by an approaching train. The driver pulled up and the injured man was taken to Dhragandhra for treatment. The Rajsaheb, who was in the Gymkhana, having learnt of the accident went to the hospital, accompanied by the Dewan Saheb at night time and arranged for the patient's better accommodation.

It is understood that the recommendations of the Government of India on the subject of the Bills which were introduced into the Legislative Council during the last Simla season by Mr. Madge and Mr. Dadabhoy will be submitted to the Secretary of State for consideration in the course of the next two weeks. The tentative conclusions of the Government of India, as announced by Sir R. Craddock, in his speech in Council on the occasion of the introduction of the two Bills, have been reviewed in the light of the criticism received since the Bills were published, and it seems probable that any legislation which may ultimately be undertaken will be more or less independent of the two Bills introduced by these private members.

A Quaint story of an Arabian glass cup was told in the Paris Law Courts in mail week. An antiquary and one of his agents quarrelled over a commission of £400. In the course of the trial the antiquary confessed that this £400 commission referred to the sale of an Arabian glass cup worth only £1. He had found it in a shop, had it photographed, and by paying £8 to the Mullah of a Tartar mosque at Shemarke obtained a certificate which stated that the glass was made in the fourteenth century. The Mullah, of course, had never seen the glass. It was offered to the Louvre, the British Museum, and to the Berlin Museum, and was eventually sold for £920 to Herr Glenk, a German collector, after it had been certified as genuine by three experts. Herr Glenk sold it again for £1,600, and it has since been sold for £2,400.

Lady Hardinge's scheme for the establishment of a medical college for women and nursing institute at Delhi has been very generously supported by the ruling Chiefs of India, says the *Englishman*. As has been already stated, altogether Her Excellency has received over 15 lakhs towards the scheme. The contributors include the Maharaja of Jaipur, three lakhs; the Maharaja Scindia of Gwalior, two lakhs; the Maharaja of Patiala, one lakh and a quarter; the Nizam of Hyderabad, Maharaja of Kotah, Maharaja of Darbhanga, the Gaekwar of Baroda, the Maharaja of Udaipur, the Maharani of Hutwa, the Maharaja of Jodhpur, all one lakh. The Maharaja of Kashmir gives annually Rs. 3,500 or the equivalent of a lakh. The Maharaja Holkar of Indore has given half-a-lakh, the Begam of Bhopal Rs. 30,000, and miscellaneous donations amount to about a lakh.

A remarkable story has been reported to the Waterloo Street Police, Calcutta. It appears that about two months ago a stranger called at a Bengali Weighman's house and told him that hd had a bad dream, that in order to be cured of a certain disease he was suffering from, he should eat the leavings of the weighman's meals. The weighman believed the stranger's statement and allowed him to stay at his house for a couple of days. Some days later the stranger saw the weighman again and said that he had been completely cured of his disease. After expressing his gratitude, the stranger told the weighman that he would find his son a job on Rs. 25 in the Customs house but he said at parting, that a deposit of Rs. 100 was necessary. The next morning the stranger called upon the weighman again and took his son to the Customs House. On arrival there he took the sum of Rs. 100 from his companion which he represented he was going to deposit prior to getting the appointmen and then disppeared.

Dr. G. H. Gray, Adviser in Physical Culture to the Government of India and Physical Director to Y. M. C. As in India, who arrived in Colombo on the 23rd by the Tuticorin boat, says "The Times of Ceylon" to make a month's stay. Dr. Gray has come over to see what Ceylon has in the way of physical training as a part of the schools curriculum. The great interest taken in physical culture induced the Government of India continues that paper, to consider the question of engaging a fully-qualified man to instil this enthusiasm into India. As it happened the Y. M. C. A. in India were looking out for such a man at the same time, and Dr Gray represents their united choice. Having graduated at Columbia University in 1904, Dr. Gray went through a semi-professional course of physicial education, finally putting in some time at the international College at Springfield to prepare himself for Y. M. C. A. work. Dr. Gray has been working for five years in connection with the Bengal Education Department and the Association at Calcutta. He has to do a great deal of touring as there are several hundreds of schools for the physical education of which he is responsible. Reports with suggestions for improvement, etc., are submitted by him to the Government. Besides revising the present books on drill Dr. Gray is preparing a new text book. Most of the high-grade colleges are ready for well-equipped gymnasia, which are greatly missed in the wet districts where 150 days of the year are unsuited for out-door sport. Dr. Gray during his stay will give lessons and drills at the Y. M. C. A. and branches.

KEEPS YOUR SCALP CLEAN

CUTICURA SOAP

Frequent shampoos with Cuticura Soap, assisted when necessary by gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, afford the purest, sweetest and most economical method of freeing the scalps of infants and children from minor eruptions, itchings and scalings and of establishing permanent hair health.

Cuticura Soap and Ointment are sold throughout the world. A liberal sample of each, with 32-page booklet on the skin and scalp, sent post-free by Muller, Maclean & Co., Calcutta or Bombay, or Newbery, 27, Charterhouse Sq., London.

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NEW DRY SHAMPOO.

This really dry shampoo—guaranteed to contain only pure harmless powders—is splendid for cleansing the hair when dull, dusty or greasy. Simply apply a little at night and thoroughly brush out in the morning. No wetting—no trouble—no danger.

Of all good Chemists and Stores.
ICILMA CO., LTD., LONDON, ENGLAND.

THE HAIR TONIC FOR THE ORIENT

KAMINIA OIL
Delicately perfumed oil for beautifying and increasing the growth of the hair.
To be rubbed well into the roots of the h

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON July 2. BOMBAY, July 3,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2 1-2 per cent. Consols	72 7-8		1-4
3 do. Rentes.	83 3-4		1-4
3 1-2 do. Sterling Loan... ...	87 1-4	un	chgd
do. do. Gov. Securities. ...	83 3-4		1-16
Bar Silver in London Spot	26 13-16	un	chgd
do. 2 months' hence ...	27 1-16	un	chgd
Bar Silver in New York	58 1-8	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·21 1-2	un	chgd
do. do. at Berlin.	20·46	un	chgd
do. do. New York	4·86 5-8		
Discount Bank of England Rate ...	4 1-2	since	
do Short London Bills	17th Apl.		
3 months' sight...	4 1-4	1-16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	4 7-8	un	chgd
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	4 5-8	un	chgd
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	5 1-4	un	chgd
Interest day-to-day Loans... ...	2 7-8		3-8
do. 7 day Market Loans ...	3 1-8		1-4

Bar Gold ...77-9 unchgd.
Exchange on India 80 days sight (bank buying rate) 1s. 3 13-16d. unchanged.
Closing tone of silver—Quiet.
Amount paid into the Bank of England about £200,000.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day, for Rs. 20,00,000.

Rs. 6,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 5,40,000 " to Bombay.
" 2,70,000 " to Madras.
" 15,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above the rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15·94.
Telegraphic Transfers:—
Rs. ..... were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,80,000 " to Bombay.
" 3,20,000 " to Madras.
" 5,00,000
Tenders on Calcutta, at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay, at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent. above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment, Calcutta and Bombay 15·97.
Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales, Rs. 26,30,000.
Amount to be allotted next week, Rs. 20,00,000
EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—
Bills on Madras Rs. 20,000 at 1s. 3 31-32d.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL—
Spot Steady. Moderate business.
Futures ... Steady.
Manchester ... Quiet but firm.
Total Sales ... 12,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export ... 1,000 "
Imports ... 5,000 "
Mid-Americans ... 6·73+05 "
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ... 9·45 unchgd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·48 +07	6·40 +07	6·28 +07
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·22 +07	6·13 +07	6·18 +07

Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.	Apr.-May.
6·18 +07	6·19 +07	6·20 +07	6·21 +07

New York 11 a.m., Aug. 12·15, Oct. 11·52.
New York official Noon call Aug. 12·15 Oct. 11·52.
New Orleans 10 a.m. Aug. 12·16, Oct. 11·60.

NEW YORK—

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at U. S. Ports ...	3,000
" Receipts at " last year...	2,200
" Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000
" Exports to Continent ...	7,000
Spot Cotton ...	12·45+05

Futures—Month of Aug. 12·18+12
Futures—Month of Oct. 11·51+12
Advanced on favorable cables and on limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS—
Spot cotton ... 12 5-8 unchgd.
Futures month of Aug. ... 12·12+06
Futures month of Oct. ... 11·56+08
Tone of Spot Cotton ... Steady.

WHEAT.

Wheat White Delhi ... Nominal.
Do. Months— ... .
Do. Name of Ports ... .
Wheat White Karachi 37 3-8 unchgd.
Do. Months ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—London—Buyers.
Wheat Red Karachi ... 37 unchgd.
Do. Month— ... July-Aug. London—Value.

SOUTH AMERICAN WHEAT.
Rosario Santa Fe ... Unchanged.
Barletto Russo Nominal. Dull.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN.
South Australian ... Unchanged.

SEEDS.

RAPESEED—
Yellow Gairat, per 416 lbs 85 p. c ex ship ...51 3-4 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports.—Antwerp—Sellers.
Brown Cawnpore ... 47 unchgd.
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do Name of Ports.—Hamburg—Sellers.

LINSEED—
Bombay, per 416lbs ex-ship ... 47 1-2 +1-2
Do. Months— ... Oct.-Nov.
Do Name of Ports—Antwerp.—Done.
Linseed Calcutta ... 45 3-4d.
Do. Months— ... July-August. London—Buyers—Done.
Linseed Argentine—LaPlata... 43+3-8
Do. Months— ... July-Aug.
Do. Name of Ports—Antwerp—Done.

COTTONSEED—
Bombay Cottonseed Market £ 6-17-0+0-0-3 July-Aug.—Hull—Done.

MISCELLANEOUS.

COFFEE—
Fair Rio Coffee ... 9 5-8 unchgd.
RUBBER—
Para Rubber ... 3 9 unchgd. July-Aug.—Sellers—Steady.

METALS—
Copper Braziers ... £ 78 1-2 unchgd
Yellow Metal ... d. 6 7-8 unchgd.
Standard Copper G M B ... £63 7-8+1-4

FREIGHTS—
Coals :—Cardiff to Bombay—13s.—Value.

BEEF & MUTTON TALLOW—
Finest Australian Beef Tallow ... 37-6
" " Mutton Tallow... 39
General Tone of Tallow Auction—Easier.

SUGAR—
German Granulated Sugar
C&F India (Double bags)..13 2 1-4 unchgd
Do. Months of Shipment. July-Aug.—Sellers.
Tone—Steady with only small biz.
Hungarian Crystals Sugar C & F India ... } Nothing doing.
Months of Shipments ... }
German Beet-root 50 p.c. ... 9 5 +1-2d.
Months of Shipments ... Aug.—Sellers. 9 7 1-2+1-2d.—Oct.-Dec.—Sellers.
Tone—Opened steady, closed quiet.
E A B & Similar Crystals C & F India ... 13 7 1-2 unchgd.
Months of shipments ...August.—Sellers.
Tone—Quiet but steady.
Mauritius Crystals C & F Calcutta and Bombay ... } No quotation.
Month of Shipments ... }

JAVA SUGAR.
Raw Java Nos. 16 by 18 C and F Calcutta—
Do. 11 July-Dec—Value.
Do. 11 3—Jan.-March—Value.
Raw Java C and F Bombay and Karachi—
Do. 11 1 1-2—July-Dec—Value.
Do. 11 4 1-2—Jan.-March—Value.
Fine White Java C & F Calcutta—
Do. 11 11 1-4—July-Dec—Value.
Do. 12 1 1-2—Jan.-March.—Value.
Fine White Java Cand F Bombay & Karachi—
Do. 12 0 3-4—July-Dec—Value.
Do. 12 3—Jan.-March—Value.
Tone—Steady—Nothing doing.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [July 3rd 1913

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st July 1913.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	26	31,813
B. B. and C. I. Ry...	43	51,963

FINANCIAL.

MONEY :—

Bank of Ben. rate since 3rd July	3 p.c.
Bank of Bom. " " 3rd July	4 "
Bank of Mad. " " 17th June	6 "

The Cash balance of the Bank of Bengal is 66 lakhs up, and the rate has been reduced one per cent and and now stands at 3 per cent. The Bank of Bombay has to-day reduced its rate of interest to 4 per cent.

EXCHANGE—
There is little change to report in this market the tone of which is quiet. T. T. and Demands are offering at 1s 3d 15-16 and 1s 3d 31-32 respectively, but there is little enquiry. Bills can be placed at 1s 4d 7-32 for this month, 1s 4d 1-4 August and 1s 4d 9-32 September, but there are few offering.

We quote.—

T. T. on London	...1s. 3 15-16d.
Demand Draft	...1s. 3 31-32d.
Credit 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 7-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 9-32d. September.
Do. do Francs	...1 0 1-4
Do. do Marks	...138 1-2
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...145 1-4
Shanghai "	...196 1-2
Japan "	...159

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—
The market opened steady at 96 1-16 for Cash and 95 15-16 for the settlement and has improved during the day. A moderate business has been done, and rates close as under.

We quote.—

Cash	...Rs.	96	3 0
Settlement	... "	96	3 0

BULLION.—
The London market for bar silver yesterday was quiet and unchanged. New York was also unchanged. The local market opened at 68 1-4 for the first settlement, and has remained unchanged during the day with little doing.

English Bar Gold	... Rs.	24	0 9
Australian Gold	... "	24	0 0
Sovereigns Gold	... "	15	0 0
Silver (ex duty) Ready	... "	68	4 0
1st Settlement	... "	68	4 0
2nd Settlement	... "	68	5 0
Silver (cum duty) Ready	... "	77	10 0
1st Settlement March	... "	77	10 0
2nd Settlement	... "	77	11 0

COTTON

MARKET REPORT.—
The following are the latest telegrams received here :—
WELD AND Co :—" In Carolina and Georgia, weather clear and hot. In Texas, weather partly cloudy with showers. Market steady on short covering." Our Liverpool friends cable:—" Egyptian July tenders have been taken up mostly by strong firms. Think technical speculative position healthier on account of recent heavy liquidition. We prefer buying Egyptians at the decline as we expect better demand from spinners. Liverpool market is below Alexandria parity and holds only stock of desirable cotton. Egyptian crop has yet to pass the critical months of August and September, on account of fogs."
GRUNING AND Co:—" Advanced owing to covering of bear sales. Forecast of Agricultural Bureau Report is 82 per cent."
PRICE :—" We expect an advance."
A. STERN AND Co:—" New york Journal of Commerce condition 80·9 per cent."
Some fluctuations occurred in the American markets yesterday, and at the close New York was 12 points higher in futures and New Orleans 6 and 8 points higher. The Bureau Report will reach here to-morrow, and is awaited with much interest. The local market is steadier for new crop, but there is no improvement in the position of ready cotton. The demand is poor and there are many eager sellers.

QUOTATIONS :—

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	
Good M. G. Broach ...	283 4	Mar.
Fine M. G. Bengal ...	256	Jan.
F. G. H. G. Bengal ...	244	do
Fine M. G. Khamgaon Akola ...	277	do

OLD CROP.

	Rs.	
Good Sawginned Dharwar ...	263	July
Good M. G. Coompta ...	273	do
Good M. G. Westerns ...	271	do
Good H. G. Westerns ...	265	do
Good M. G. Miraj ...	283	do

LIVERPOOL OPENING—

Opening Tone	... Strong.
Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Total Imports	... 17,000

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.
6·48 unchgd	6·40 unchgd	6·28 unchgd
Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.
6·22 unchgd	6·17 —01	6 17 —01
Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apr.
6·17 —01	6 18 —01	6·19 —01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

LINSEED :—
The market is firm, good demand.

Ready	... Rs.	7 11	6 B.T.
September	... "	8 10	3 B.T.
May 1914	... "	9 1	0 B.T.

RAPESEED :—
The market is steady. We quote :—

Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	7 11	0 B.T.
Yellow Cawnpore	"	8 15	0 B.T.
Yellow Gujrat	"	8 8	0 B.T.

GINGELLYSEED :—
Tone—Steady.

Black Kutni ...	"	49	0 0
Yellow Higanghat	"	65	8 0
Yellow Secunderabad	"	63	8 0

POPPYSEED :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 11 8 0 B.T.

CASTORSEED :—
Tone—Quiet. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 35 8 0

COTTONSEED :—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
Ready ... Rs. 25 8 0

GROUNDNUTS :—
Tone—Quiet but steady. We quote :—
Bold ... Rs. 51 8 0

MOWRASEED—
Tone—Steady. We quote :—
June—September ... Rs. 8 4 0 B.T.

WHEAT :—
Tone—Quiet but steady.

White Pesi 85 p.c. ready	Rs.	5 3	0 B.T.
White Delhi Sept.	"	5 9	9 B.T.
White Delhi May 1914	"	5 11	3 B.T.

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bombay Merchant Bank Ld	13 1-2
Bank of Bombay ...	1,705 C. D.
Bank of India ...	69
Eastern Bank ...	86
Indian Specie ...	65 1-2

MILLS.

David ...	537 1-2
Fazulbhai ...	557 1-2
Kohinoor ...	800
Manockji Petit ...	3,170
New Great Eastern ...	215
Standard ...	1,440
Swan Mill ...	360

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ord	203
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Pre	174
Shivrajpur M. Syndicate	21
Tata Iron and Stl CoOrd. ...	96
Tata Hydro E. P. S. Co. Ord.	910
do do Pre ...	697 1-2
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co Ord.	70 x. d.

RAILWAY.

Amritsar Patti ...	137
Gujrat Ry ...	121
Tapti Valley ...	595

DAYS' RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m., yesterday :—

Cotton	...	1,825	bales.
Wheat	...	45,363	cwts.
Linseed	...	12,841	"
Rapeseed	...	2,226	"
Gingellyseed	...	1,923	"
Poppyseed	...	89	"
Groundnuts	...	1,735	"
Castorseed	...	6,187	"
Rice	...	9,976	"
Myrabolams	...	270	"
Cottonseed	...	11,091	"
Mowrassed	...	2,287	"
Gram	...	3,627	"
Joowar	...	79	"
Maize	...	Nil	
Barley	...	1,580	"

PETROLEUM.

The following are the rates ruling to-day for the undermentioned brands of the Asiatic Petroleum Coy., (India), Ld :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rising Sun Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	13	0
Rising Sun Brand New Tins per pair	4	7	0
Ship Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	11	0
Ship Brand New Tins per pair...	4	5	0
Bull Brand Bulk Loose per unit.	3	7	6
Bull Brand New Tins per pair..	4	0	6
Swan Brand Bulk Loose per unit	3	2	6
Swan Brand New Tins per pair.	3	12	6
Anchor Tins per pair ...	4	8	0
Shell 150° cases per case ...	5	8	0
Anchor cases per case ...	5	0	0
Rising Sun cases per case ...	4	14	0

GRIFFITHS' COMMERCIAL TELEGRAMS.

NEW YORK, July 2.

Day's Receipts at U.S. Ports.	3,000 Bales.
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000 do
Exports to Continent ...	7,000 do
Spot Cotton at New York ...	12·45+5
Future Cotton at New York August	12·18+12
Future Cotton at New York October	11·51+12
Tone Market at closing Spot..	.....
Tone Market at closing Futures	.....
Futures closing tone ...	Steady

General Tone Market opened :—Steady and advanced on favorable cables and limited offerings.

NEW ORLEANS, July 2.

Spot Cotton at New Orleans...	12 5-8
Future Cotton at New Orleans—Aug. ...	12·12+6
Future Cotton at New Orleans—October ...	11·56+8
Future closing tone.— ...	.....

LIVERPOOL, July 2.

COTTON.

The Liverpool market opened for spot.—Steady and closed Steady.
The Liverpool market closed for futures—Quiet
The Liverpool market closed for East Indians.—Quiet.

Total Day's Sales ...	...	12,000 bales.
Sales on Spec and export	...	1,000 "
Total Sales of Surats	...	.....
Total Day's Imports	...	5,000
Cocanada Fair Red—Ldn. C. I. F.	... ...	5
Cocanada Ginned—London C. I. F.	... ...	5 1-32
Egyptian F. G. Fair Brown	...	9·45
Good Bhownuggur	...	5 11-16 1.
Good Bengal	...	5 6-32d.
F. G. Bengal	...	5 10-32d.
Fine Bengal	...	5 14-32d.
Good Madras Westerns Ldn.	...	5 9·32d.
F. G. F. Tinnevelly L'pool C. I. F.	... ...	6d. Sellers

Geo. Mayalls Yarns ... 10 15-16
40's Mule Twist (Bannermills). 11
Weft 54 American ... 12 1-16
Weft 80 Egyptian ... 19 1-2
Weft 32's 14 1-4
Twist 36 ... ... 10 7-16
Twist 42 ... ... 11 5-8
Twist American 60... ... 16 7-8
Twist Egyptian 60 ... ... 17 7-8
Twist Egyptian 80 ... ... 21 1-4
Tone of Fine Yarns— ... Steady
Tone of Coarse Yarns— do
General Tone of Yarn Market— —.—
Mid American at Liverpool ... 6·73 + 5
Cotton delivery mid uplands Liverpool. G. O. C.

July-Aug	...	...	6·47 +6
Aug.-Sept	...	...	6·40 +7
Sept.-Oct	...	...	6·23 +7
Oct.-Nov.	...	...	6·23 +7
Nov.-Dec.	...	...	6·18 +7
Dec.-Jan.	...	...	6·18 +7
Jan.-Feb.	...	...	6·18 +7
Feb.-Mch.	...	...	6 19 +7
Mch.-Apl.	...	...	6·20 +7

MANCHESTER, July 2.
Manchester Piece Goods Market—Steady owing to firmness in Cotton, but not much business going on.—Business very little doing in Jaconet Dhooties and Shirting Dhooties.

LONDON, July 2.

SEEDS.

Linseed, 4 p. c. Refraction, Landed Terms (per 410 lbs)...July-Aug.—Ldn. 45 3
Do. Bombay exship (per 416lbs) .....July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 46 6 Sellers.
Do. La Plata ...July-Aug.—Antwerp ... 43 3 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Firm
Do. Tendency of the Market— do.
Linseed Oil Spot Pipes...July— £25 0-0
do " Sept-Oct.— £24-0-0
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady
Do. total afloat for U. K. ... 36000 qrs
Do. River Plate exports ... ... "
Poppyseed Canal ...July-Aug. —Antwerp... 63 9 "
Do. Tone of Market at close. Steady.
Rapeseed Calcutta Brown Canal July-Aug.—Hamburg 47 3 "
Do. Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs 85 p.c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 51 3 "
Do. Yellow Guzerat, per 416 lbs. 85 p. c. exship July-Aug.—Dunkirk ... 51 6 "
Do. Ferozepore usual bold .....
Do. Jamba Red— ... .
Do. Tone of Market at close. Quiet
Cottonseed, Bombay parcels. July-Aug.—Hull ... £6-17-0
Do. Tone of Market at Close.. Firm
Gingellyseed. Bombay 15 p.c. May.-June.—London. .....

LONDON, July 2.

WHEAT.

Wheat, Choice white Karachi July-Aug.—London... 37 3 "
Do. F A Q Red Karachi (per 492 lbs.) July-Aug.—London... 37 "
Do. Club No. 2..July-Aug.—London ... 37 3 "
Do. Choice white Delhi July-Aug.—London— Nominal.
Do. Tone of Market at Close Quiet.
Do. South Australian ... July—37 6 Value
Do. Rosario Santa Fe, 62 lbs. July Aug.— 35 9 "
Do. do. Tone of Market at Close ... Steady.
Do. Red Graded American per central (L'pool) ... July
Do. Afloat to U. K. ... .
Do. Stock at U. S. Ports. ... 4,000,000 bushels
Karachi Barley ...June-July—London— .....

LONDON, July 2.

SUGAR.

German Beet-root 88 per cent F.O.B. Hamburg ... July-Aug. 9 4 1-2 " Sellers.
German Beet-root 88 per cent. F. O. B. Hamburg—Oct-Dec 9 7 " Closing Tone of Market. Steady
German Granulated C. and F. Calcutta (double Bags) July-Aug.... 13 2 1-4 "
German Granulated C. and F. India (double Bags) May-June— .....
German Closing Tone Market— Steady
Austrian Crystals B. R. S. C. and F Calcutta July-Aug. 12 4 1-2 "
Austrian Crystals B. R. B. C. and F. India ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market. Steady
Mauritius Crystals ... .
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. .....
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. and F. India (double Bags)— July-Aug. 13 7 1-2 "
E. A. B. and Similar Crystals C. & F. Calcutta (double Bags)— May-June... .....
Do. Closing Tone of Market.. Quiet.
Special Feature—General Report of Market ... .

LONDON, July 2.

JAVA SUGAR.

Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta July... 11 1 1-2 Value
Java Sugar 16 18 (Average 17) C.I.F. Calcutta,Jan-Mch. 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) C. I. F. Calcutta July ... .
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi July... 11 3
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi Jan-Mch... 11 4 1-2
Java Sugar 16-18 (Average 17) Bombay or Karachi, ...
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta ... July... 12 3
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta Jan-Mch.... 12
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Calcutta... ... .
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi July... 12 4 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar)Bom. or Karachi Jan-Mch. .. 12 1 1-2
Java Sugar 26 T. M. O. (or Similar) Bom or Karachi .....
Closing Tone of Market ... Quiet and unchanged
Special Feature ...

LONDON, July 2.

METALS.

		£	s.	d.
Copper, Standard G M B	...	63	15	0
" Best English Selected.		71	15	0
" Brazers ...	...	78	10	0
" Tone of Market	...	Steady.		
Hard Spelter ...	...	19	0	0
Tin Block F O B Liverpool	...	2 8	0	0
Yellow Metal ...	...	6 3-4d.		
Galvd. Corrugated Sheets, 24 C., G. O. B 1 p.c. F O B L'pool ...	...	10	15	0
Pig Iron, No 3 Cleveland	...	2	14	9
Pig Iron No. 3 Clarence F O B Middlesboro. ...	...	2	18	0
Pig Iron Gartsherrie	...	3	16	6
Lead Pig English ...	...	20	5	0
Tone of Steel Market	...	Steady		
Silver, Spot ...	...	26	13-16	
" 2 months hence	...	27	1-16	

Tone of Market—Quiet and unchanged

LONDON, July 2.

FINANCIAL.

Silver Spot ... 26 13-16
Silver 2 Months ... 27 1-16
Silver Closing Tone of Market—Quiet
Silver Tendency, etc. of the Market ... Unchanged
Rentes 3 p. c. ex div. ... £ 84
Consols 2 1-2 p.c. ex div... £ 72 7-8
Indian Stock 3 1-2 p. c.... £ } 87 1-4
Sterling loan ... ... £ }
Govt. Securities 3 p. c. ... £ 75 1-4
Rupee Paper 3 1-2 p. c. ... £ 63 3-4
Bar Gold per oz. ... 77·9
Opening Tone of Finance Market ... ... Steady.
Closing Tone of Finance Market ... ... do
Bank of England Rate of Discount ... ... 4 1-2 p. c
Exchange on India 30 Days Sight 1 3 13-16
London at Paris Fcs. ... 25·24
Berlin cheques on London Mks ... ... 20·45
New york (Demand Bills) ds ... ... 4·86 3-4
Interest day to day loans 3 1-2
Do. 7 days M rket loans 3 1-2
Discount Bank Bills 3 months Sight ... 4 3-16
Do. Bank Bills 6 months' Sight ... 4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 3 months 4 3-4
Fine Trade Bills 6 months 5

LONDON, July 2.

COUNCIL BILLS.

At the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for... ... ... Rs. 20,00,000
Rs. 6,90,000 were allotted to Calcutta.
" 5,40,000 do to Bombay.
" 2,70,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 15,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 15-16d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay 15·94.
TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS—
Rs. ..... were allotted to Calcutta.
" 1,80,000 do to Bombay.
" 3,20,000 do to Madras.
Rs. 5,00,000

Tenders on Calcutta at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent above that rate in full.
Tenders on Bombay at 1s. 3 31-32d. (Min. Rate) received 8 per cent above that rate in full.
Average rates of allotment Calcutta and Bombay ... 15·97
Total Amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening including last Public Sale 2,630,000
Amount to be allotted next week ... ...Rs. 20,00,000

LONDON, July 2.

SHELLAC.

Shellac TN Spot... ... 89 6
Do. TN Spot Aug dely... 89 6
Do. TN Spot Oct. dely... 89
Do. Tone of closing market for TN Spot ... Firm
Do. do TN Futures do
General Tone of Market— Opened quiet but closed firm.

LONDON, July

OPENING COTTON.

Days Estimated Sales	... 10,000
Tone of Market	... Steady
Cotton Daly Mid Uplands G. O. C. Liverpool.	

Futures.	Latest closing	To-day's opening.
July-Aug....	6·47	6·48
Aug.-Sept...	6·40	6·41
Sept.-Oct....	6·23	6·29
Oct.-Nov....	6·23	6·25
Nov.-Dec....	6·18	6·20
Dec-Jan....	6·18	6 20
Jan.-Feb. ...	6·18	6·20
Feb.-Mar....	6·19	6·21
Mar.-Apl ...	6·20	6·22

Prices taken at 10-5 a.m.

LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

The Liverpool friends of Messrs. Tata and Sons writes :—

AMERICAN COTTON.

Although prices remain steady, the cotton market is still suffering from a complete absence of speculative interest.
That this apathy is not confined to cotton is apparent from the period of demoralisation through which the world's stock markets are now passing. In consequence of the hoarding of capital that has been going on since the outbreak of the Balkan war, the great number of new securities issued this year have encountered a general disinclination on the part of the public to embark on new enterprise, and consequently immense liquidation of all kinds of securities has been found necessary by underwriters, in order to secure liquid resources to finance these new undertakings.
We do not know whether there is in prospect any immediate relief to this financial stringency, but, in any case, the tension of the political outlook seems to have disappeared; further complications are no longer spoken of, and, if we should soon hear of demobilisations by the belligerents, it would practically mean the removal of the Balkan question as a disturbing factor in the situation.
Having, therefore, no longer any fears on this score, there is nothing to prevent our considering the article on its own merits.
What cannot but impress one is that prices, in spite of all these adverse features, have not declined. They are higher than when the war broke out, and we think we may take this as evidence of the healthy undertone of the market.
The present figures for unemployment in England are lower than ever before, and the Chancellor of this Exchequer, in referring last week in Parliament to the great increase in the Revenue for the first two months of the present financial year, said that, after taking unusual trouble in competent circles to ascertain the prospects, the "deluge of prosperity" which is before us will easily absorb the setback caused in all countries by the Balkan war.
Prospects in Lancashire are particularly satisfactory, and a further large trade with India, our chief customer for cotton goods, will be assured by a good Mansoon. The Monsoon rains are announced from Bombay, and news of their progress will be eagerly awaited.
British cloth and yarn exports for May compare as follows with preceding years :—

1913.	1912.	1911.
Yarn. 17,770,700	20,890,900	18,951,000 lbs
Cloth. 606,254,300	560,799,600	544,544,700 yds

Our aggregate foreign trade for the month was £11,237,075 larger than in May last year.
French revenue receipts, according to figures just issued, show an increase over the estimates for the first five months of the year of £ 5,000,000.
Regarding American trade, our New York friends write :—
"Trade journals report a generally satisfactory business, in spite of conservatism on account of tariff uncertainties; reports from the dry goods trade in particular, and some branches of the textile industry, are quite optimistic."
As for supplies, the position of the old crop continues to gain in strength. There is talk of an attempt to corner the July position in New York, owing to the insufficiency of the stock there to protect the bear interest, and that position has advanced 37 points during the week, compared with 6 points in January delivery.
In Liverpool there is not the same danger, because we have a larger stock. At the same time our stock has large demands to meet and the visible supply is decreasing rapidly.
With regard to the new crop, a friend in Waco, Tex., writes :—The crop progresses favorably though 2 to 4 weeks late. The plant is not growing as it should owing to cool nights, and some have advanced the theroy that the soil is impoverished by a continual planting of cotton on the same land, and that its fertility is partly exhausted after the production of two large crops."
The Bureu Report last week giving a condition so much lower than other authorities seems to have been treated rather sceptically by the market. Some friends of ours, however, who have made a deep study of statistical matters, write :—
"The study of this subject, extending over many years, has convinced us that, with all its liability to error and misapprehension, the Bureau Reports reflect broadly more nearly the actual condition of the crop than any other.
To sum up, we have, on the one hand, a sound trade position, one which is gradually being freed from hindrances to expansion, on the other, we have a supply by no means superabundant. The new crop is evidently doing well, but both acreage and condition are lower than in 1911-12, and one cannot yet say whether the yield will be as large as, or larger than the season's requirements. We do not recommend the purchase of old crops, because of the danger of manipulation, but distant deliveries like O N 1914, which can be bought well under 6d, are cheap, and on this ground alone we feel justified in advising purchases.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

This growth has fluctuated within narrow compass during the week, a slight decrease in the premium for old crops being noticeable.
A fair business has been done in spot cotton, and the movement of cotton to mills continues on an active scale. Reports from Bolton are somewhat dull, and the volume of business passing is not large at present. Prices are well maintained, however, and the feeling with regard to the future is quite confident.
Crop advices continue satisfactory. The plants are reported backward in various parts, particularly in the north of Garbieh; but this is not considered serious, and the appearance of worms is only reported from one locality.
As for prices, we confirm what we said last week. We see nothing in the situation of Egyptian to justify a decline, but we think this growth will readily respond to any advance in American.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is a memorandum of the Bank's profit for the half-year ending 30th June 1913—
Total profit Rs. 14,32,238-14-7.
Applied as follows—
To dividend at the rate of 13 per cent. per annum free from income tax Rs. 6,50,000.
Bonus at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum free from income tax Rs. 1,90,000.
Bonus to staff and Pension Fund Rs. 75,000.
Carried forward Rs. 6,07,238-14-7.
Total Rs. 14,32,238-14-7.

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

TAPTI VALLEY RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April 1913 ... ...Rs. 1,45,901
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 21,193
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April 1913 ...Rs. 1,45,901
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 21,193

AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April 1913 Rs. 43,179
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 8,078
Total earnings from 1st April to 30th April 1913 ...Rs. 43,179
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 8,078

AHMEDABAD-DHOLKA RAILWAY.

Statement of traffic for the month ended 30th April 1913 Rs. 11,545
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 2,838
Total earnings from 1st Jan. to 31st March 1913 ...Rs. 11,545
Decrease on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 2,838

AMRITSAR-PATTI RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended 21st June 1913 ... ...Rs. 12,000
Increase on corresponding period of previous year ...Rs. 905
Total earnings from 1st Apr. to 21st June 1913 ... ...Rs. 1,31,000
Increase on co responding period of previous year ...Rs. 24,826

RAILWAY RECEIPTS.

SIND LIGHT RAILWAYS, LD.

The approximate earnings for the week ending 14th June 1913, were Rs. 3,971 making the total earning for the period 1st April 1913, to 14th June 1913, Rs. 49,944.
Total for the corresponding week of the previous year ...Rs. 3,149
Total for the corresponding period of the previous year ...Rs. 400,80

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

Returns of cases of plague in Bombay City reported from 6 a.m. on the 2nd July to 6 a.m. on the 3rd July :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Total...	4	3
Total mortality from all causes ...	...	72

WEEKLY MORTALITY.

The total number of deaths registered in Bombay, during the week ending June 28th was 471, giving a death-rate of 25 per annum per thousand as against 834 the corresponding period of last year, and 589 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 48 died from fevers; 33, plague; 2, small-pox; 3, measles; nil, cholera; 1, leprosy; 31 phth

LAW INTELLIGENC

HIGH COURT.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT FOR MURDER.

The sixth sitting of the third Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court was held yesterday, presided over by Mr. Justice Macleod.

The first case taken up by his Lordship and a special jury was a murder case, in which a Mahomedan, named Shamji Inderji, alias Dia Mahome (27), had been committed for trial by Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay, on a charge of murdering a woman named Mangibai.

The jurors were :—Mr. E. F. Daldy, foreman, Mr. A. D. Clark Kennedy, Mr. Rehemtulla Currimbhoy, Mr. Jiwaji Krishna Parulker, Mr. A. E. Baird, Mr. E. Prophet, Mr. Alfred G. Bullocke, Mr. Purushottum Vishram Mowji and Mr. H. E. Stanton.

The Hon. the Advocate-General, with Mr. Y. G. Gokhale, assisted by Superintendent O'Keeff, prosecuted, while Mr. J. H. Vakil appeared for the defendant

The Advocate-General, in opening the case, stated that the deceased Mangibai had been living with the accused as his wife. They had their dwelling in Duncan-road on the second floor of a house. On April 6 the accused came home in the afternoon at about 1 p. m. and ordered the deceased to go out and earn her living. When she refused, the accused in a fit of anger, took a knife out and wounded the woman in her stomach as well as other parts of her body. The deceased ran out of the room, and from the roof of a Chunam's shop adjoining her house, cried out for help. A police constable who was on duty there saw her, and went there, followed up by two Mahomedans. The constable along with a Pathan, ascended to the roof and brought the deceased, who was seriously wounded, to her room. Inspector O'Brien having been informed, arrived on the scene. He went upstairs and there he saw the accused seated down. The deceased having pointed him out as her assailant, Inspector O'Brien took him in custody and sent Mangibai to the Sir J. J. Hospital. Subsequently the accused's person was searched and the knife with which he had inflicted the wounds was found on him. The accused then pointed out another knife in the deceased's bedding.

After the evidence of some women had been recorded, Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, was examined by the Advocate-General. He said that on April 6 he was summoned to the J. J. Hospital by the police at about three in the evening. He went there and saw Mangibai in an unconsious state. He waited for two hours for her statement, but as she was not in a fit condition to make one he left the hospital and returned there at 7-30 p.m. The woman then made her statement, in which she deposed that the accused had inflicted the injuries she was suffering from.

Dr. J. H. A. D'Mello in his evidence stated that he was on duty at the Sir J. J. Hospital on April 6. He treated the deceased. She was unconscious for some hours. She had a wound in her stomach and several other wounds on other different parts of her body. She died on April 8 at about 7 a. m. The witness gave it as his opinion that she had died as the result of the wounds inflicted with a knife.

His Lordship having summed up the case, the jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty, but three jurors recommended the accused for mercy.

The accused, being questioned, said that he did not wish to say anything.

His Lordship, in delivering his decision, said that the accused had murdered a woman named Mangibai, who was maintaining him by prostitution. When she refused to continue such a life any longer the accused murdered her.

His Lordship, after taking into consideration the recommendation of the three jurors sentenced the accused to be hanged.

CUT-PURSE SENTENCED.

A case was disposed of in which a Hindu Ganpat Sitaram (35), was charged with the theft of Rs. 2-4-9, belonging to Krishna Gangaji.

Mr. Chatfield, Barrister-at-Law appeared on behalf of the Crown; the accused was undefended.

Counsel explained that on May 7th, while the complainant, Krishna Gangaji, was purchasing a ticket at Mody Bunder, the accused cut the pocket of his jacket and extracted the purse with its contents. The complainant having felt a push, looked behind and saw the accused running away. He therefore ran after him, and having seized the man handed him over to the police.

The jury returned a verdict of guilty.

On being questioned, the accused said that he had previous convictions. His Lordship sentenced him to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

The Sessions was then adjourned.

SEQUEL TO THEFT FROM A TEMPLE.

Nanalal Keshowji, a Brahmin (18), was charged before Mr. Ramgovind Patel, First-Class Magistrate of Dhanduka, with having stolen gold ornaments worth Rs. 344, belonging to a temple at Ranpur, on February 7, 1913. The accused was living with his brother-in-law, Govindji Mowji, the complainant, who was in charge of the temple. On the morning of April 7th the accused disappeared, and a search being made, it was found that a box containing the gold ornaments had been broken open and its contents removed. The accused was arrested at the Bortal railway station with the missing ornaments.

Before the Magistrate the accused pleaded guilty. The Magistrate, however, held that he was a youth with no mature understanding and released him, as he furnished a personal recognizance of Rs. 200, and found a surety for like amount for his good behaviour for four months.

Mr. Painter, the District Magistrate of Ahmedabad, dissatisfied with this decision, referred the case to the High Court for enhancement of the sentence. In his reference the District Magistrate, held that the offence with which the accused was charged was not, in his opinion, a trivial matter. There was even no evidence that the conduct of the accused was good. A youth aged 18 could not be described as of immature understanding. Mr. Painter also remarked that in this case the Magistrate was led to pass this lenient sentence as the accused was a Brahmin. He thought that if the accused was a Koli, the Magistrate would have sent him to prison.

The reference was disposed of yesterday by Mr. Justice Batchelor and Mr. Justice Shah. Their Lordships referred the proceedings, and ordered a notice to be issued on the accused to show cause why the sentence passed on him should not be enhanced.

APPLICATION FOR TRANSFER.

An application was made yesterday before Mr. Justice Macleod, by Mr. Barrow instructed by the Public Prosecutor, for the transfer to the next Sessions of the case of Esa Cassum alias Monkey, a Mahomedan, aged 30, who was put up yesterday at the third Criminal Sessions on the other charge of attempting the murder of a woman named Narmadabai

His Lordship granted the application.

THE POLICE COURTS.

OPIUM SMUGGLING.

Superintendent Walton charged Sheik Hussein Mansulla, Hurmally Fate Alli, and Usman Din Mir Hussein before Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, with being found in possession of opium and ganja. The first two persons were charged together with being in possession of 27lbs. of opium valued at Rs. 540 and one-and-a-quarter pounds of ganja, valued at Rs. 15. Usman Din was charged separately with being in possession of 8lbs. of ganja valued at Rs. 100.

The P. and O. steamer "Assaye" was leaving for China and the Excise officers received information that opium was going to be smuggled from Bombay. Mr. T. H. Potts, Preventive Officer, therefore posted sepoys and other Preventive officers to watch the crew. On Wednesday morning the crew were asked to bring their trucks to the disinfecting sheds to have them washed. Among the luggage of Usman Din a basket was found which was represented to contain eatables, but on examination it was found to contain ganja. When he was being taken to the Excise office, he asked the first accused, Sheik Hussein, in his own language, to take away some other basket. Sheik Hussein took a basket from the disinfecting shed and after going a little distance handed it over to the other accused, Hurmally, telling him to take it away. An Excise sepoy noticed this and the basket was seized. On being opened, it was found to contain some clothes at the top and a packet containing one-and-quarter pound of ganja and a well packed and soldered tin containing 27 pounds of opium.

The first two accused said that they did not know the contents of the baskets and pleaded not guilty.

Usman Din, who was called as a witness for the prosecution in the case against the first two accused, said that he was the man who was guilty in this matter and the other two accused were innocent. He was asked by another man to take these baskets to Colombo. The man who entrusted them to him had already gone to Colombo. He knew about the contents but he did not know what the other basket contained.

The Magistrate said that the evidence did not show that the second accused knew about the contents of the basket and therefore acquitted him. As regards the first accused, it was not proved that he knew what the contents exactly were, but it was evident he knew they contained excisable articles. He was therefore sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

Usman Din was sentenced to two months' rigorous imprisonment for being in possession of ganja.

BHANGI STRIKERS ON TRIAL.

The adjourned hearing of the charges of absenting themselves from work without leave, preferred by the Health Officer against twelve Halakhores of the Bombay Municipality, in connection with which the cases against three of the accused remained to be desposed of was resumed before Mr. Frank Oliveira, Third Presidency Magistrate, yesterday.

Mr. Crawford appeared for the prosecution and Mr. Chattrapathi for the defence.

The case against one of the accused, Megha Ladka, was first taken up.

The evidence adduced for the defence showed that the accused had gone from Walpakhadi to Carnac Bunder. Although he had not attended to his duties he appeared willing to work.

Mr. Chhatrapathi said the evidence showed that the case against this man was similar to those against the others whose cases had already been disposed of, and he might therefore be dealt with as the others had been.

When the cases against the remaining two Kersan Desa and Jiva Lukman, were called, Mr. Crawford said that on enquiry they had found that these persons had also made some show of work and he did not therefore wish to press the charge against them.

All three accused were accordingly warned and discharged.

There was a large number of Bhangis collected in the Court to hear the result of the case. They appeared highly pleased with the result and gave expression to their feelings by garlanding Dr. Turner and Dr. Sorab. When the two were leaving the Court the men greated them with vociferous cheers.

SUSPICIOUS HUSBAND.

On returning home in the evening on Tuesday, Suleman Rahimalli, a coffee seller, did not find his wife and her mother in the room. He suspected that they were at a certain place. He went to the house of a woman named Onabai in Tunkar-street. The wife and her mother were there and Suleman, on seeing them, rebuked Onabai. During the altercation that ensued Suleman lost his temper and taking out a knife from his coat-pocket, wounded the three women.

The man was arrested and the women were taken to the hospital.

He was charged before Mr. G. R. Khairaz, Fourth Presidency Magistrate. The hearing was adjourned pending the recovery of the women.

THIEVING SERVANT.

About a week ago one Karim Dawood had missed two gold rings and a gold chain valued at Rs. 90. He suspected his servant, a woman named Waitabai, who admitted the offence and produced the ornaments from another woman to whom she had given the same to be concealed.

She was charged before Rao Bahadur C.H. Setalvad, Second Presidency Magistrate, who convicted and sentenced her to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

IMPORTING A REVOLVER.

A Turkish passenger, Mustapha Muhamad, who came from Constantinople by the Austrian Lloyds steamer s.s. "Vorwaerts," which arrived in Bombay on Wednesday, was charged with importing a revolver. A Preventive officer, Mr. C. W. Maidment, searched the man and found the revolver and six rounds of ammunition concealed in his coat.

The magistrate sentenced him to one day's imprisonment.

"The committee appointed to enquire into certain matters connected with the Tata Research Institute have completed their task and the report is now under preparation," says our Allahabad correspondent.

HIGH COURT.—JULY 4.

Before the Hon. Sir Dinsha D. Davar.
For further directions and costs on Ag. Assist Commissioner's rport.

631-10—Mirza, Mahomed Ebrahim bin Kamrudin vs Mukri and another, Shahbudin H S Ghalley, Capt V.

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal.
Long Causes.

815-12—Unwalla Jasraj Foajee vs Abdul Rehman Haji Suleman, Abdul Wahed and others, Payne.

766-12—Wacha and Co., R. D. Sethna vs., Motibai Alias Gokibai, Madhowji and Co.

641-11—Chothia, H F Manekshana N B, Panthaky and others, Raghavaya; Edgelow.

455-13—Little Kavashala Dossabhoy Wadia vs Ebrahim Haji Ahmed, Juddah.

1245-12—Mulji K. and T. Nana Yessooi Padval vs. Sitabai widow and another, Dastur and Co.

1308-12—Mulla and M. Pirat Hassan vs. Gulam Mahomed Sha Mahomed, Ardeshir H. D. and Co.

1319-12—Edgelow G W and Co. Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ld; Payne and Co.

43-13—Edgelow G W and Co Jeewabai Vadilal and others vs The New Piece Goods Bazar Co Ltd; Payne and Co.

309—03 Malvi H M and R, Jitmal Karayal vs Ebji Umersey Ardeshire H D and Co.

310-03—Malvi H M and R Jitmal Kanayal vs Shamji Ludha and Co Ardeshire H D and Co.

311-03—Malvi H M and R Mamraj Rambhagat vs Ebji Umersey, Ardeshire H D and Co.

1276-12—Chitnis M and K Manaji Cooverji Shirki vs Merwanji Jehangir, Vakil, Subnis and G.

1201-12—Subnis and G Merwanji Jehangir Vakil vs Manaji Coverji Shirki, Chitnis M and K.

594-42—Subnis and G Sitabai widow vs Govindrao Madowrao Dukle, Dapathy F and D.

666-11—Jamshedji R and D. Sada Pang and Co; vs Shivnarayan Parbulal Edgelow G W and Co.

623-12—Pestonji, Joosub Oosman vs Haji Jakeria H Oosman Captain.

O.S. 301-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira vs Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.

O.S. 303-13—Patell, Rogue Estevao Pereira Rojario Mathias de Silva and others, Patell, Bhimji.

O.S. 312-13—Motichand, Nemchand Nathubhai vs Dayabhai Mancharam and others, Ardeshir.

262-13—Pestonji, Bai Jeewanbai widow, Bai Amboobai widow and others, Madhavji, Edgelow.

441-09—Little, Mathuradas Gokuldas vs Tehelram Girdharidas and another, Jamsetji.

891-12—Mulla, Abdul Aziz V Mahomed Khatizabai Tyabji

939-12—Smetham, Parwati widow G S Bole, Vachha, Payne.

Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod.
For further directions and costs on Commissioner's report.

136-12—S A Tyabji, Gopal Bilsha vs Dewka bai and another, Jehangir M S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.
Short Causes.

577-11—Duphtary, the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd, vs Haji Janmahomed Haji Mahomed and others Ardeshir Jehangir M and S.

105-13—Payne Bai Goolbai B D Harver B D Harver Ardeshir.

163-13—Dalal Kuberdas Narsidas Nemidas V Rajpal and others Dastur.

70-13—Payne Soniram Jitman Mookhibai widow Patell.

439-12—Tyabji J Kadarnath K Paunlal and Bhaishanker.

1156-12—Dubash N J Joshi C A Purhoit and our Amin Motichand.

1166-12—Mulji A Joi aram and another S Maganlal Madhavji.

1226-12—Captain M Gulabchand J Balkison and on Payne.

1228-12—Kanga Keshowji Deokaran L Kuverji and others Mehta.

1111-12—Payne H. Bhagwandas D Maughermal and another Jamshedji.

1253-53—Bhimji Mowji Nanji and another D Tricumdas and others Shroff; Maniklal.

1255-12—Maneklal K P Banker D P Banker and another Smetham.

1275-12—Smetham F S Ghnndy and others V Dharamdas Wadia.

125-09—Amin K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Ld and another Mulla Tyabji.

160-09—Amin K A Veerji The Shri Buldeo Mills Tyabji

1032-19—Wadia, Harivalabhdas Kashidas, vs Kadayalal, Jeynarayen and others, Subnis

542-11—R D Sethna Rabraboi widow and others Forbes, Payne

968-10—Caphtary, the Iodian Specie Bank Ld vs Kitachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.

1075-80—Dapetary, the Indian Specie Bank Ld vs Kilachand Virchand and others, Hiralal and Co.

THE COURT CARDS.

NEW GROUP OF ENTERTAINERS FOR BOMBAY.

Special interest attaches to the approaching visit to Bombay of that clever combination of artistes known as "The Court Cards" The season here is to be limited to ten nights as advance engagements prohibit a longer stay, and those whose tastes lie in the direction of sparkling humour and tuneful music are urged to secure seats at the earliest moment.

The "Court Cards" are something out of the ordinary run of entertainers and form what is probably the strongest combination of talent that has visited the East. They have, moreover, stood the test of time for they are now in their fifth year of a tour of the Empire, South Africa, Australia, New Zealand, Egypt, China and Japan have all paid tribute to their undoubted talents, and now India is extending to them an enthusiastic recognition.

The kind of entertainment which they present may be summed up in two words—artistically humourous. No detail, however small, is overlooked in the securing of this result. A whimsical little traifle receives the same careful treatment at their hands as does a more pretentious item bordering on grand opera, while the general effect of the judicious blending of the two never fails to charm and amuse the most hardened theatre-goer. Although the company is comparatively small a very wide range of numbers is presented, in fact the versatility of the "Court Cards" is well recognised wherever they have performed. It has been said that they provide more variety in a single programme than many companies three times their size can aim at. One of the features of an entertainment, which comprises many good things, is the male voice quartet.

The first performance takes place on Saturday July 19th at the Grand Opera House, and the unusual interest that is being displayed at their appearance would point to the fact that a record season is in store for them.

THE WEATHER.

DRY WEATHER OVER MOST OF INDIA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 3.

The Arabian Sea current has given no rain, except in the Peninsula south latitude of Bombay, where, however, the falls have been fairly heavy. The Bay current has given rain in Burma, Assam and East Bengal. Thus yesterday was dry over the greater part of northern and central India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, west coast, Mysore, Madras Deccan; fairly general in Burma, east of Central Provinces, local in east Bengal, Bombay, Deccan, Hyderabad and south-east Madras A few falls also occurred in Kashmir and East Gujarat.

Mergui, reports one and a half inches of rain; Tavoy and Rangoon, four; Moulmein three; Mandalay three quarters; Myitkyina, one; Maymyo, Tezpur and Gauhati, one and a half; Silchar, two; Cherrapunji, four; Chittagong, one; Sonemarg, a half; Bijapur, three; Sholapur and Raichur, a half; Chitaldrug and Bangalore, one; Mysore and Trivandrum, two; Cochin, three; Pamban and Kodaikanal, two; Tinnevelly and Coimbatore, a half; Ootacamund and Bellary, one; Kurnool, two.

Low pressure remains close against the hills, and in consequence comparatively dry westerly winds prevail in northern India.

The temperature is low in the Punjab; nearly normal elsewhere.

Forecast :—Some extension northwards of the rain in the Peninsula.

RAINFALL STATISTICS.

IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Esplanade.	St G's Hosp.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered	32·32	30·59	29·77
Thursday, 3rd July	0·28	0.36	0·36
Total.....	32·60	30·95	30·13
Same date last year, ...	11·77	...	...

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

KEMP & CO., LD., CUMBALLA HILL.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m. July 3.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total Corpdg. to date.	Total. 1911	Corpdg. Total. 1912.
	In. cts.	In. cts	In. cts.	In. ct
Cumballa Hill,	0·55	25·62	10·32	11·77.

BOOT FACTORY, SION.

Registered Rainfall.

24 hours ending 8 a.m. of the 3rd July	Total up-to-date.
In. cts.	In. cts.
0 56	35 31

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

The following is the list of total rainfall gauge during the week ending Saturday (14 a.m.), 28th June, 1912:—

	In. cts.		In cts.
Bandra	33 48	Broach	17 24
Panjoo	21 95	Malsar	24 42
Vaiturni	27 9	Dabhoi	17 82
Palghar	25 21	Baroda	21 16
Gholvad	23 24	Mehmadabad...	8 9
Daman	50 5	Ahmedabad ...	8 99
Bulsar	46 7	Siramgam ...	2 62
Nawsari	23 42	Patri	7 19
Bardoli	18 68	Sevalia	9 39
Nandarbar	7 7	Godhra	13 88
Nardana	5 43	Nimkhera	11 58
Surat	15 22	Dohad	9 81
Kim	23 13	Amargarh ...	6 83
Kosamba	26 65	Rutlam	4 91
Rajpardi	20 24	Nagda	5 2

Weekly return of rainfall commencing from 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 22nd June to 8-30 a.m. Saturday the 28th June 1913 on Kotah Division :—

Alot	3 23	Gangapur ...	2 8
Pachpahar	3 49	Hindaun ...	4 3/0
Kotah	5 17	Bayana	1 6
Indargarh	4 42	Bharatpur ...	0 4/0

Appended is Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India, based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire 2nd	90·3	85·0	...	...
Jask ...	94·3	84·8	...	...
Muskat 2nd ...	89·3	83 1	...	...
Multan ...	92·3	78·5	...	2·99
Rawalpindi ...	96·4	72·1	...	4·84
Lahore ...	88·9	7 ·2	...	2·18
Sirsa ...	89·8	73·5	...	7·97
Ambala ...	90·5	73·9	...	10·62
Delhi ...	9·5	79·8	...	6·86
Agra ...	98·0	80·0	...	2·37
Mainpuri ...	96 3	78·6	...	1·61
Jhansi ...	95·6	79·5	...	0 97
Cawnpore ...	95·6	79·5	...	5·98
Allahabad ...	96·6	77 5	0·09	4·91
Jacobabad ...	103·1	86·3	...	0·82
Karachi ...	90·5	86·0	...	0·06
Ajmer ...	89·6	79·2	...	5·86
Jaipur ...	93·2	76·1	...	7·04
Kotah ...	96·6	80·6	0·05	3·11
Buuj ...	95·5	80·0	...	3·70
Dwarka ...	91·2	82·7	...	1·95
Veraval ...	84·6	80·3	...	17·50
Rajkot ...	95·1	74·3	0·01	9 48
Bhavnagar Para.	92 0	77·8	0·02	22·65
Surat ...	88·9	79·1	...	20·33
Ahmedabad ...	89·6	78 7	0·15	11·87
Deesa ...	95·3	77·4	...	7·29
Neemuch ...	87·9	72·0	...	5·98
Indore ...	88·1	72·6	0·07	8·24
Jubbulpore ...	92·8	76·3	...	9·90
Saugor ...	83·8	73·6	...	9·78
Hoshangabad ...	96·1	75·4	...	5·37
Khandwa ...	98·2	75·1	...	8·63
Akola ...	95·7	78·0	...	7·02
Amraoti ...	95·3	76·8	...	12·43
Nagpur ...	96·6	75·8	...	12·53
Chanda ...	93·0	76·0	0·10	9·95
Raipur ...	94 7	74·6	0·10	7·32
BOMBAY ...	87·4	78·2	0·51	23·36
Ratnagiri ...	86·3	75·4	0·18	25·67
Mormagao ...	86·5	77·7	...	30·80
Karwar ...	85·7	76·0	0·03	31 07
Malegaon ...	91·4	72·1	...	5·29
Ahmednagar ...	89·6	69·5	...	10·21
Poona ...	86·5	67·8	...	15·15
Sholapur ...	96·8	71·6	0·45	5·21
Bijapur ...	92·7	71·3	2·74	6·81
Belgaum ...	82·3	67·5	0·09	9·38
Aurangabad ...	89·9	70·2	...	7·88
Nizamabad (Indur) ...	94·9	74·7	0·37	6·70
Hyderabad ...	94·3	73·2	0 15	4·60
Mangalore ...	86·3	74·8	0·79	35·09
Calicut ...	84·8	74·1	0·91	26·65
Cochin ...	82·7	72·7	2·21	25·30
Colombo ...	82·0	71·0	2·44	8·47
Masulipatam ...	95·3	81·2	...	1·95
Bellary ...	9··0	73·8	1·03	2·56
Cuddapah ...	98·0	75·5	0·11	0·98
Madras ...	95·0	79·0	...	0·13
Bangalore ...	86·8	65·3	0·95	4·09
Coimbatore ...	89·9	70·3	0·53	1·46
Trichinopoly ...	93·6	75·3	0·07	0·91
Negapatam ...	94·2	78·7	...	0·59

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 3rd JULY.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton larger area sown this year. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower in some parts. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress. Crop prospects generally good.

Hansi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Mooltan.—Cotton sowing making good progress. All crops doing well.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing making good progress. Food-grains sowing has made fair progress.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton sowing begun.

Cawnpore.—Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Beawar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton larger area sown this year.

Amraoti.—Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—More rain wanted generally. Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Bright, no sign of rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton sowing completed. Cotton plants flourishing.

Jalgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing, but want more rain.

Broach.—Looks like clearing up. Seasonable. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Virmagam.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy but no rain.

Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start. Seasonable.

Dholera.—Looks like clearing up.

Bhavnagar.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally to enable agricultural operations getting a fair start.

Hubli.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Seasonable.

Bellary.—Rain general over district. Continues cloudy.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 3rd July, 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Temperature is in defect.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear. Humidity is normal or in defect. Temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Day temperature is in defect in upper Sind and Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Ahmedadad reports 0.15" of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Central Provinces.—Chanda and Raipur report 0·10" of rain each. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is approximately equal to the average. Day temperature is in excess at most stations.

The Konkan.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the north Konkan; Bombay has had 0·51" and Ratnagiri 0·18". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Nearly general rain has fallen in the south Bombay Deccan and fairly general rain in Hyderabad; Sholapur has had 0·45", Bijapur 2·74", Nizamabad 0·37" and Hyderabad 0·15". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. The air is damper than usual in the area of rainfall. Day temperature is in excess in the southern half of the division.

General Remarks.—There has been an increase of rain in the Penisula. Rainfall has been nearly general and moderate to heavy in Malabar, the south Bombay and the Madras Deccan and Mysore, fairly general but light in Hyderabad and the Konkan and local in south-east Madras. Very light local rain has fallen also in Gujarat and the south Central Provinces. Some improvement in monsoon conditions is noticeable on the west Coast.

Fairly general rain is likely on the west Coast of the Peninsula and the southern half of the Deccan, local rain in Mysore and Hyderabad and some showers in the north Bombay and possibly in the south Central Provinces.

STANDARD BAROMETER READINGS.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers :—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F, and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a. m., (Standard Time), on the 3rd July, 1913, was 29·994 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships, the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by ·013 inch for every 5 deg., according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. F. In case of the Aneroid, no temperature correction is needed, but for comparison at 80° F all aneroid readings should be increased by ·138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer, either mercurial or Aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a. m (Standard Time), the ship's barometer reading should be increased by ·010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observator barometer reading given above.

VILLAGE ALARMED BY A MADMAN.

A young man was committed to an asylum in mail week on a magistrate's order after greatly alarming the little district in Northumberland in which he lived. He lodged in a street of houses on the roadside between Sleekburn and Bomarsund Village, and suddenly, the police report, approached his landlady brandishing a table knife. He chased her round the room attempting to strike her, but she escaped into the street, and several men rushed into the house. He threatened to attack them, and, leaving the house, they summoned Sergeant Wood from Bedlington station. Sergeant Wood on entering the house found the young man standing at bay, bleeding from wounds in his neck. He closed with him, and dashed the weapon from his grasp. The man was then overpowered and secured. The supposed revolver was found to be a dummy pistol. A doctor called in to dress the wounds declared that the man was insane, and that the wounds were not serious.

Apart from a threatened strike of farm hands for higher wages and improved working conditions, farmers in Lancashire are complaining of a growing scarcity of labourers.

THE SKULL OF DESCARTES.

HOW IT HAS BEEN IDENTIFIED.

There is in the Paris Museum of Natural History a skull which, according to tradition, once enclosed the brain of Descartes. The Academy of Fine Arts recently invited Dr. Paul Richer, Professor of Anatomy in the Paris School of fine Arts, and a member both of the Academy of Medicine and the Academy of Fine Arts, to compare by scientific methods, in collaboration with M. Gaston Darboux, the supposed skull of Descartes with the different portraits of the famous philosopher. Dr. Richer himself is a sculptor and engraver of great talent; he is therefore particularly well equipped for the task which he was asked to undertake. The plan adopted by him says the "British Medical Journal," was first to indicate on a plaster cast given him by the Museum certain distinctive characters which are well marked on the head of the portrait painted by Franz Hals. It is evidently on these resemblances that Cuvier based the opinion that the skull is authentic, which he expressed in 1812. He next drew a skull, as closely adapted as possible, resembling that outlined in the portrait. Then he made a drawing of the Museum skull posed with the same orientation and on the same scale as the head of the portrait. Lastly he superimposed the two drawings. The first of these procedures is more exact than might "at first thinking," to use a phrase of Swift's, be supposed. As a matter of fact, on every head can be seen a certain number of well-defined bony points; these are particularly apparent in the painting of the Dutch master.

In his first drawing Dr. Richer marked certain points—at the root of the bones of the nose on the external orbital apophyses and on the nasal spine. These same points were repeated on the cast of the skull in the Museum. By means of these marks it was easy to place with almost mathematical precision the skull in the position which Hals had given his model. The superimposition of the two drawings showed an almost absolute agreement. On the other hand other drawings made under the same conditions of several skulls taken at random showed notable discrepancies. The same experiment was repeated with the other portraits of Descartes—namely, that by Sebastian Bourdon in the Louvre; that of Beck of which there is a copy in the library of the Institute; the terra-cotta medallion of the versailles Museum and an old portrait by an unknown painter belonging to M. Rulhe, of Courbevoie. The comparison of the skulls in these different portraits with that of the Museum shows some striking resemblances, but never so complete an agreement as was found with the Hals portrait.

Before Dr. Richer began his investigation much the same procedure was employed by Dr. Verneau, Professor of Anthropology at the Museum, who came to the same conclusion. An account of his examination was given in "Aesculape" for November, 1912. As a matter of history it is known that the skull was detached from the philosopher's body in 1666 by Israel Planstrom, Captain of the Queen of Sweden's Guards, and it was given to the French nation by Berzelius.

THE ECONOMICS OF EUGENICS.

Major Leonard Darwin, the fourth son of Charles Darwin, delivered the presidential address at the general meeting of the Eugenic Education Society in Grafton Galleries, London on June 12th. Appealing for further support for the eugenic movement, both as regards volunteers and supplies, he said, that the benefits to be derived from eugenic reform could be estimated by considering the harm done to the nation by the presence of degenerates in its ranks, for their aim was to diminish degeneracy. The expenditure on law, police, the poor, and lunatic asylums in the United Kingdom amounted to £48000,000 a year. The impost for national insurance amounted to £25,00',000 a year, and this sum would be diminished, or the benefits would be increased if there were fewer of the unfit amongst the insured. Wages were closely correlated with the value of the work done, and a diminution in the numbers of shirkers and weaklings in the ranks of labour would inevitably increase the rate of wages. Unpaid rents and debts fell on the public through a rise in rents and prices. Honest men, without knowing it, were always paying the debts of the wastrels. Charitable expenditure, amounting to £10,000,000 a year, represented largely funds supplied by the fit for the support of the unfit. In fact a decrease of degeneracy would be in many ways be a great financial gain to all. It would mean the production of much additional wealth, and that wealth better spent when made.

BLACK-HEADED GULLS.

A RECORD OF THEIR REMARKABLE WANDERINGS.

On the Continent Germany has a bird-marking station on her Baltic coast at Rossitten, Denmark one at Vyborg, and the University of Leyden one at Zeeland, in Netherlands. Of black-headed gulls marked at Zeeland, says a correspondent of the "Scotsman," one was shot at Southampton, in Hants, and they have also had returns from South Holland, Belgium, Southern France, the North-east of Spain, and three from Northern France.

Of these returns, the best record is one reported from Palaves-les-Flois, in the Gulf of Lions, on the Mediterranean coast of France. The German station at Rossitten, on the Baltic, is not only the oldest established, but the largest station on the Continent. Blackheaded gulls marked here have been found at Lowestoft, in Suffolk, two at Breydon, in Norfolk, at Eastbourne and Chichester, in Sussex, Herne Bay, in Kent, one on the Isle of Wight, near the river Medina, and another at Holderness, in Yorkshire.

A most wonderful record is of one marked at this station on the Baltic on July 18, 1911, which was captured in Barbados, in the West Indies, in November, 1911. Another Baltic bird, marked at Rossitten on July 26, 1907, was obtained near Tunis, in North Africa, on January 12, 1908; and there are several returns from different parts of Italy. From the returns of Rossitten black-headed gulls, it is supposed that on the approach of winter they cross Europe by either of two routes, or take a third route following the coast-line of Europe south, as far as Bordeaux.

One route follows the Baltic coast westwards, and crosses to the North Sea, following the Rhine upwards, and reaching the Mediterranean by the Lake of Geneva and the valley of the Rhone. The other route leads south following the Vistula at first over Vienna by the Danube, and Trieste, to the Adriatic, where quite a number of marked birds have been recorded from the mouth of the river Po.

SOOTHING STRAINS.

MUSIC CURE FOR NERVOUS DISEASES.

M. Nitello, in 'Medicina,' publishes an interesting article on music as a therapeutic agent. After recalling the classic legends he quotes some mediæval doctors, and tell of Philip V., King of Spain, who, after suffering for a long time from melancholic was cured by the voice of the celebrate, Farinelli. If the talent of the great artis, obtained this marvellous result, choruses of children's voices sometimes suffice to divert the mind of a madman.

The eighteenth century saw the appearance of many works devoted to musicothes rapy. Bonnet indicates cases of gout, and Roger cites cases of fever cured by means of concerts. Burette favours the old writers, and claims that music acts on the most diverse ailments (pest, epilepsy, deafness, sciatica.)

It is especially in the treatment of nervous diseases that music has given the best results. C

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Bombay Gazette
Friday, 4th July, 1913.

BRAZILIAN RUBBER.

In a previous article we referred to the lamentable effect which the great success, that marked the cultivation of rubber in the East, has had on the prospects of the Amazon traders in that industry. The Commission of Inquiry, presided over by Mr. Akers, brought in the verdict that Brazil's trade in rubber —which is the chief item in her list of exports—is doomed to extinction at no distant date if drastic remedial measures are not adopted without delay. These measures include attention to general agriculture, a study of the labour supply, the improvement and colonisation of waste lands, and many other economic points. If reforms are undertaken and carried out with energy, there is good reason to hope that not only rubber, but other valuable crops can be produced at a cost that will allow Brazil to compete successfully with the Orient. The first and greatest reform has to do with the tapping of the rubber-tree. The "herring-bone" system must replace the wasteful old method long in use in Brazil. Even with this crude process, the yield per tree on the Amazon is seven pounds. This return would be doubled in three years, if the collectors adopted the herring-bone tapping, while it would prolong the life of the trees now raised by reckless hacking with the old fashioned axe. Mr. Akers proposes that the collectors should be taught the newer way. That such teaching would be successful he proved by the fact that the tappers on estates in four districts who learned the herring-bone method got results that satisfied them of its superiority. The costly Brazilian labour, at eight shillings a day with rations, is wasted in crude processes of preparing the latex. A revolution in this as in the tapping would materially reduce the expense of rubber production. At present it costs three shillings to place a pound of rubber in the London docks, and when sold it brings little or nothing of profit to the producer at the present low price of rubber in the market.

When we remember that "the whole purchasing power of the Amazon region depends on the export of rubber," the matter becomes of very serious import. The extraordinary thing is that all States in the Republic of Brazil impose heavy duties on rubber exports. It may be that the collection of this duty is their last chance of making anything of rubber, but it seems to be just a short and very direct way of committing suicide. If Brazil wants to compete successfully with the Orient, these duties must be abolished. Then, if the production be increased and the cost of collection reduced, there might be some prospect of an improved outlook. The States of Para, Manaos, and Acre, have, indeed, agreed to lower the duties by degrees down to 50 per cent; but that means that six-pence per pound will still be demanded at the port of exit. The labour difficulty is caused by the lack of permanent peasant population and by a shortage of paid labourers. To supply this and to get the full value out of the natural productions of the country—rubber, cacao, Brazil nuts, etc.—the Commission reccommends immigration as the only means. Italy, Spain, and Portugal, might send numbers of workers to Brazil where they would find a congenial climate and plenty of well-paid employment. Unfortunately the Brazilian authorities have not hitherto managed to attract mush labour from outside. Their experiments in this direction have been "unscientific, spasmodic, and, consequently, generally ineffective." Permanent settlers, if made welcome, would develop the land and from it supply the labourers with the necessaries of life which, as it is, are monstrously dear," for nothing is produced in the country. The rubber collectors buy on the thoroughly bad truck system which leaves little of their earnings in their pockets. A tin of condensed milk costs two shillings, a pound of tinned butter five shillings, shoes cost two pounds or thirty rupees a pair. At this rate there is no difficulty in getting rid of the wages that sound so high to those who earn much less in other countries.

There are 100,000 labourers at work on the rubber estates of the Amazonas and the Para provinces. These men come from the Southern States and the transport of each cost three hundred rupees. As 50,000 more men are wanted, an agreement between the Brazilian and Chinese Governments may result in carrying over Chinese coolies to the estate. A Japanese labour centre to be established at Sao Paulo is also in contemplation. Chinese labour, even with its many drawbacks, seems the readiest solution, both for rubber work and the development of the riverside alluvial deposits where rice, beans, maize and every sort of garden produce, can be grown, and reduce the present enormous cost of living on imported food. But practical and diplomatic obstacles still stand in the way, and estate-owners, for the present, will probably have to depend on their own exertions to secure the labour they want. The Port of Para and Messrs. Alfred Booth and Co., while waiting, have decided to send an expedition to spend two years in the Amazon Valley, doing experimental work, not only in rubber tapping, but in stimulating the production of cacao, maize, and other possible crops. The members of the Expedition will demonstrate how to solve the problems that at present threaten to bring disaster on Brazil, and ruin to her financial stability.

LORD CURZON PROPHESIES.

THE Calcutta Dinner, held at the Hotel Cecil in London in the second week of June, was remarkable this year—the eleventh since its inauguration—for the strong pronouncement of Lord Curzon on the abandonment of Calcutta as the capital of Bengal and of India. Replying to the toast of "Calcutta, Past and Present," given by the Chairman, Sir Patrick Playfair, Lord Curzon lost no time in giving his opinion on the recent changes in Indian administration. Although the attendance at this dinner was a "record" one, the late Viceroy seemed to feel himself quite at home among the guests. As he said, the gathering was more like a domestic than a public function, for he recognised those "who were associated with him in the brightest and best hours of his life before sorrow had come across his path." He recalled his saying at a dinner in Calcutta that, when he laid down the Viceroyalty, he would desire nothing better than to be Chairman of the Corporation of Calcutta "though on conditions which were at the time regarded as rather Napoleonic." We might well here pause to consider, had that remarkable appointment been made, what would have occurred on the morning of the promulgation of the constitutional changes that re-united Bengal, and transferred the capital to Delhi. But Lord Curzon, in this after-dinner speech, modestly referred only to the problems of sanitation, town-planning and housing, as those he would have rejoiced to solve were he Municipal Director of Calcutta. He generously admitted that many of his dreams in these directions had come true since he had left India. He spoke of the "long imperial career of Calcutta" meeting its fitting climax in the erection of the Victoria Memorial Hall, the monument of a Sovereign in whose protracted and glorious reign Calcutta became the second city of the Empire. But it was the romantic past of that city that appealed most strongly to Lord Curzon when Viceroy. The ghosts of the great men, who had lived and worked there, seemed then to speak to him in accents not of terror but of inspiration; for they had fashioned and reared the great fabric of British dominion, and Calcutta was the fitting embodiment of their labours and of British rule in India. He would never have been responsible for the change of capital, and he had never had any hesitation in saying that His Majesty's Ministers had made a mistake when "they placed in the mouth of the Sovereign the momentous decision to remove the capital of India from Bengal."

Nor could Lord Curzon approve of abandoning a place with such memories behind it, to go hunting about for a new capital amid the graveyards that marked the deserted cities of forgotten kings. He made his audience smile by observing that the Government may eventually have little to contemplate in the new Delhi but "its own official charms." In tones of prophetic despair the speaker admitted that the decision taken could not be altered, and he insisted gloomily that we were bound in all loyalty to accept it. He did not often venture to prophesy, particularly in regard to the East, yet some predictions he had uttered had been justified, notably his verdict on the system of military administration that had been set up in India. He had foretold that it would not work, and his prediction had been fulfilled. This tempted Lord Curzon to make another about Delhi which we must humbly hope may not come true, that "if a great, glorious and pompous capital was there set up...he feared that in time it would be found that the Government had sacrificed the fruit for the rind, and the Government of India would more and more become a gilded phantom, haunting the new halls of Delhi much in the same way as the shadowy figures of the successors of Aurungzebe haunted the old, and that little by little power and initiative would go elsewhere, and would cease to exist in the central authority." That was his prediction. Lord Curzon must feel glad that it has not fallen to his lot to rule India from a city in the making, no matter how fine the plans for the new capital, nor how romantic the traditions of the past with which old Delhi must be full. The dramatic reversal of the Partition of Bengal has deeply wounded the author of that measure, though he said little about that subject. A condemnation of the withdrawal of the Supreme Government from Calcutta was a more congenial theme at a Calcutta Dinner, and he certainly carried his audience—all, more or less, retired Bengal Civilians or prominent members of the powerful mercantile body who succeeded in piling up solid fortunes in the City of Palaces and now look back at it with the same indulgence and reverence that inspired Lord Curzon in his reminiscent and picturesque speech. A generation must pass before the world can know whether his sad forebodings concerning the new capital are fulfilled, and meanwhile Calcutta and Delhi may just as well make the best of the present.

THE TRADE OF INDIA.

THE Review of the Trade of India in 1912-13 gives the grand total of exports and imports at Rs. 465·16 crores as against Rs. 430·2 crores the previous year, the increase equalling 8·1 per cent. The total includes some Rs. 58·24 crores of gold and silver, imported and exported, but it includes about Rs. 5·62 crores of stores imported by Government, of which Rs. 2·54 crores represent material for State Railways and also about Rs. 14·22 crores of treasure on Government account. Exports represented 54·4 per cent. of this grand total and amounted to Rs. 252·95 as against Rs. 238·21 crores, the increase representing 6·2 per cent. on the export figures for 1911-12. Imports had a total value of Rs. 212·21 crores as against Rs. 192 crores in 1911-12, the advance being equal to 10·5 per cent. Exports of Indian merchandise represented 98·1 per cent. of the total exports and 51·9 of the total trade, and a rise of 8·7 per cent. Imports of merchandise form about forty per cent. of the whole. Their value was Rs. 161·01 crores, an advance of 16·2 per cent. on the figures of the previous year which themselves formed a record. The imports of raw cotton continue to increase and in the year under review the increase was less marked than in 1911-12, but it is still considerable and is regarded as symptomatic of the trend of the Indian industry towards finer products. On the average of the last three years cotton goods have represented 47·6 per cent. of the total value of manufactured articles imported. The activity of the cotton industry and the balance and value of its output in 1912 were entirely unprecedented and the profits were divided more evenly than usual between spinners and manufacturers. Exports of Indian merchandise formed 98·1 per cent. of the total exports and about 59·3 per cent. of the total trade in merchandise. The year was a good one for Indian exports, and for the fourth year in succession the total is the largest on record. It amounted to Rs. 241·16 crores as compared with Rs. 221·82 in 1911-12 and with an average of Rs. 203·98 in the previous three years.

CHINA'S LATEST DEMAND.

IF YUAN SHI-K'AI pays attention to General Chang's advice to transfer the opium negotiations to London, we hope that both will be disappointed in the effect of Exeter Hall thunder The idea is, of course, to make a direct appeal to Exeter Hall prejudice, in order that the Government may be pressed by its Nonconformist adherents into a course of action, which so far its sense of justice has forbidden. China, whose generous disregard of treaty rights grows greater every day, has now coolly demanded that the accumulations of opium in the treaty ports should be re-shipped to India, or to non-Chinese ports in the Far East, the freight being paid by China. Great Britain, acting on the advice of its representative on the spot and of the Government of India, has refused, and it is to be hoped that that refusal will be steadfastly maintained, should the negotiations be removed to London. There will be a great outcry on behalf of China, and we hope that the representatives of Indian interests there will promptly put the public in possession of the facts, as they appear from the point of view of India and of the Indian merchants in particular. If it be shown to the public that Indian merchants have been defrauded of years, of trade which had been guaranteed them by treaty, and that China now wants to throw their stocks back upon them without any compensation for lost profit, or interest on the borrowed capital, which has been invested, we think they will be capable of appreciating the absurdity of China's demands.

THE TROUBLE ON THE RAND.

CONSIDERABLE uneasiness is being felt in London financial circles in view of the serious strike situation in the Eastern Rand. The trouble which has now developed, chiefly on the question of the number of working-hours, has been brewing for some time. Commencing in the new Kleinfontein mine, the strike has spread with a rapidity which is causing grave apprehensions, and an army of police and troops have been drafted to the scene in readiness to cope with the thousands of armed strikers who are threatening to destroy machinery and property. Owing to the boom in trade there is an enormous demand for gold at the present time, and so delicate are the inter-dependencies and adjustments of money-markets that a stoppage, even though it be for but a short time, of the gold output of the Rand would mean serious financial disorganisation. The authorities in South Africa are taking prompt measures to deal with the trouble, which, it is to be hoped, will quieten down before there are developments which might have regrettable results.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Egypt" with the outward mails of the 27th ultimo, passed Suez at 1 a. m. on Thursday.

The Bank of Bombay yesterday reduced its rate of interst on demand loans on Government paper to 4 per cent.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS.

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, June 12.

THE QUEEN AT THE VERSAILLES BALL.

For the brief span between midnight and dawn the Royal Albert Hall witnessed a marvellous revival of the vanished glories of the Court of Louis XIV. The occasion was the ball of the Soldiers and Sailors' Help Society, the period, chosen to contrast with last ball year's of a Hundred Years Ago, the year 1680 at a Fete at Versailles given by the Roi Soleil to our own Merry Monarch and the other Princes of Europe and the countries beyond. The royal character of the fete was emphasised by the presence of the Queen. With a brilliant retinue, Her Majesty watched from the royal box the flower of the English aristocracy, supplemented by foreign Princes of royal blood and many foreign nobles, defile in glittering corteges past the Roi Soleil and his consort. A fanfare of trumpets announced the entry of the French Court, and to the strains of Lully's "Gavotte du Roi" a superb procession wound its way on to the dancing floor, with its border of brilliantly attired guests, towards a blue and gold dais in front of the organ. A file of Swiss Guards in blue and white slashed uniforms led the way, then came the Master of the Ceremonies in red and cloth of gold, and then the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg-Strelitz as King Louis. He was truly a Roi Soleil, with his full-skirted coat of flowered gold, the pale blue riband of the Order of the Holy Ghost across his breast his plumed hat firmly on his head. Behind him followed a splendid train of lovely women and handsome men. There were Lady Dudley as Queen Marie Theresa in lilac velvet, powdered with golden fleurs-de-lys: Lady Ingestre as the duchesse de Saint Simon, Prince Paul of Servia as the Dauphin, with the Countess of Lytton as the Dauphine, and Lady Desborough representing Mme. De Maintenon. Notable figures in a bevy of the greatest beauties in London society were Lord Duncannon's French wife nee Mlle. de Neuflize, as the Duchesse de la Tremouille, Lady Curzon as Mlle. de la Valliere, and Mrs. Cecil Bingham as the Duchesse d'Orleans. The King and Queen took their seats on the dais, their Court grouped about them, and received the Papal Nuncio (Lord Alington), who was honoured with a seat beside the King. Then began the defile of the different Courts. First came the Brandenburgers, who gave a King to Prussia, headed by their be-eagled banner, with Count Blucher, a martial figure in gold lace uniform and three-cornered hat, as the Great Elector and Countess Blucher as the Electress. Many great foreign families were represented in this group, the beautiful Baroness Kuhlman, of the German Embassy, being especially remarked. Countess Blucher wore a petticoat of black and gold, with a train of blue and black velvet, while Mrs. Albu as the Princess of Hohenzollern had a marvellous dress of white and gold looped at the back with cloth of silver. Baroness Kuhlmann wore a Louis XIV dress of coppery-bronze satin.

The Court of Denmark and Norway, with King Alfonso's cousin the Infante Don Louis Ferdinand of Spain as the Crown Prince of Denmark preceded the Court of the Great Mogul a medley of grogeous Oriental costumes among which the splendid golden cloak with old Indian embroidery of Baroness Goldsmid da Palmeira was remarked. In the Dutch Court Lady Downshire was Princess Mary of England, The dress of Lady Drogheda as the Empress Eleonora was a feature of the Court of the Holy Roman Empire. It was a cloth of gold with a red-lined mantle sprinkled with black eagles. Splendid old Russian national costumes figured in the Court of Russia. A bizarre note was struck by the Chinese Embassy with its quaint palanquin and flowered silk dresses. The Court of Spain in Valazquez costume was magnificent with the Duke of Somerset as the Duke of Medinaceli and the Duchess as the Queen-Mother. The Courts of Sweden a blonde band consisting almost entirely of young people; of Turkey, and of Venice preceded the Court of England, perhaps the most splendid of all. Captain Harry Lindsay in sober black was the living impersonation of Charles II., while Mrs. Henry Lindsay was a very winsome Nell Gwyn. The Duchess of Portsmouth (Lady Evelyn Cotterell), Lady Castlemaine (Mrs. de Winton), Samuel Pepys, and Judge Jeffreys were in the splendid train. The Courts ranged themselves along the two sides of the hall, while the incomparable Mme. Pavlova's dance with M. Novikoff concluded the official programme. In a magnificent procession the Courts, headed by the royal pairs of England and France, passed slowly before the royal box, and became lost to view amid gaily attired guests thronging every entrance. It was a memorable night; the display of beauty and wealth established London as the social centre of the world.

One afternoon the Queen and Queen Alexandra with the Empress Marie and Princess Victoria called on the Duchess of Sutherland at Stafford House, and spent a considerable time looking at the beautiful rooms and the many valuable objects which they contain. The Royal party also went into the gardens, which are just now looking very pretty. The Duke and Duchess of Sutherland are shortly leaving Stafford House, which will then be handed over to the Government. The Duchess of Connaught continues to make excellent progress, and it is hoped that Her Royal Highness will soon be able to go to Bagshot to complete her recovery. The Duke of Connaught with Princess Patricia and Prince Arthur was again present at the Opera on Friday night, when Charpentier's "Louise" was given. The two little sons of the Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden visited the Imperial Industries Exhibition at Earls Court on Saturday afternoon in company with their mother and their uncle Prince Arthur of Connaught. The visit was in the nature of a birthday treat, for Prince Sigvard, the second son of the Crown Princess, attained his sixth birthday on Saturday, his elder brother being rather over a year older. The little Princes made a complete tour of the Exhibition, and took a keen interest in everything, and obviously much enjoyed the performance of naval and aerial warfare.

QUEEN ALEXANDRA AT A FAIR.

Queen Alexandra, accompanied by the Empress Marie of Russia and Princess Victoria, visited the Noah's Ark Fair at the Albert Hall. Queen Alexandra, who has always taken a keen interest in the London Hospital, for the benefit of which the fair is being held, made a complete tour of the hall, buying goods at every stall. In the midst of the bright scene was the Ark itself, snow-covered, and the tiers of boxes were disguised as frosted rocks. A mannequin parade drew a crowd of women, and many and ingenious were the arts and devices by which money was extracted for a good cause. Lady Decies, with a Pekingese dog in a perambulator draped with roses, was very successful in her efforts for the hospital; no one could refuse her pet's appeal. Lady Baring was selling concert tickets and Lord Lonsdale cocktails. Mme. Melba autographed many gramophone records of her songs. Many men visitors took the precaution of buying an indemnity badge for £1, which saved them from being importuned to make purchases. Those who did not display this safeguard were surrounded with a bevy of stallholders urging them to buy tea or raffle tickets, cigarettes, buttonholes, or bottles of American sweets.

Before the royal party left they went to the King's box and here tea was served, the Queen and the Empress and Princess Victoria watching the scene with evident interest. The Crown Prince and Princess of Sweden, and possibly Princess Patricia of Connaught, are expected to visit the fair to-day when, after five o'clock, the price of admission will be one shilling. Mr. Louis Wain was commanded by Queen Alexandra to the royal box at the Albert Hall Noah's Ark Bazaar to make some sketches of his humorous cats. Both Her Majesty and the Empress Marie expressed their delight with the artist's work and bought some of his sketches.

FASHIONS.

The new summer modes are all ready now, and some of the loveliest "things" have been prepared for Ascot, so much so that to say the newest creations are a delight to the eye is no mere figure of speech. Everything is beautifully soft and "elegantly" draped. All the dresses are made of the most delicate, pliable, and uncrushable fabrics, soft charmeuse, moire, Liberty satin, and two new materials called "duvetine," best described as a sort of glorified charmeuse (generally seen in vivid tones of mandarine, worn with dark blue, or canary-yellow with a design of faded cornflowers), and tissu-eponge broche, a thick but supple new fabric. The skirts are a little wider than they were, because they are all draped. Even the thin serges or thin cloth dresses for race meetings or cool mornings are draped, caught up in front or at the sides in all sorts of strange festoon effects, which look very graceful, and do not impede the gait or make walking a difficult task! Then tulle is very much used just now. Miles of tulle can be worn in different ways, pleated, gathered, or draped. There are pin-pleated frills and ruffles round the low necks of most of the dresses, for the corsages and blouses are more open at the throat than ever—indeed, almost decolletes!—hats are ruffled round with tulle, either in swathings or in flat or gathered frills, and tulle is worn in a cloud round the shoulders in the evening to match the colour of the dress; whilst some well-dressed women (who are no longer very young) wisely wear a long twist of tulle carelessly wound round the neck and falling in long vaporous ends to below the waist. This is a clever idea, for it is the throat that first shows signs of losing the freshness of youth, and tight collars of pearls or bands of velvet are not becoming to short and long necks alike. The silken and woollen materials used for dresses are nearly all of the new bright colours, whilst embroideries of brilliant hues and embroidered buttons are seen on the neutral-tinted toilettes to give them an added note of colour. Abroad these gay tones are called "Bulgarian," and on a coat and skirt of pale amber-hued soft moire a set of large buttons, worked round and round with a thin cord of Bulgarian colouring in a gradient ranging from purple to brightest rose and blue and green, with dashes of gold to merge the one into the other, was most effective, for the blend of all these tints became much more beautiful and less violent than would appear from this description. Then the collar, which was in two pieces, coming well down to the waist, was edged with a narrow combine of the same Bulgarian embroidery. The hat to go with this toilette was a small one of fine Tuscan straw, set rather on one side, and turned up to near the edged of the upturned brim with black velvet, whilst the crown was encircled with pale amber, leafless roses, and a couple of wired-out loops of black velvet sprang outwards at the back at different angles. Sashes are a feature of the moment. They are worn impartially over the dresses and over the coats, wide sashes, draped low over the hips and above the waist, and broad, soft, richly coloured and designed ribbons are used. These are passed loosely round the waist and crossed, and then carelessly tied in a single knot rather low on one hip. But all this elégant negligence is like some "Impromptus" which need hours of study! The sash is cunningly draped to deceive the eye and appear carelessly wound round, but it fastens invisibly with press buttons in the folds, and the knotted ends, finished with balls, or a large bead, or a tasse, never undo!

A LIST of Munshis who are qualified to teach Urdu under India Army Order No. 162 of 1907, has been published in the "Gazette of India," for the information of all those officer-students of this language, who are desirous of obtaining competent teachers. This information will also be published in Provincial Gazettes.

Mr. WILLIAM UNDERWOOD NICHOLAS has been elected to be an Additional Member of the Legislative Council by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, in place of the Honourable Mr. M. de P. Webb, C.I.E., whose resignation has been accepted.

The King at the Royal Counties Show in Windsor Park took one first and three third prizes in the Shorthorn cattle classes, two firsts and a second in the Devons, and a first and second in the Herefords.

THE Italian s. s. "Sicilia," will arrive in Bombay this morning at about 11 o'clock.

PLIGHT OF THE BULGARS.

SERVIANS REGAIN DISPUTED LAND.

24 BATTALIONS DRIVEN HEADLONG.

HEAVY CASUALTIES AMONG THE DEFEATED.

[Following up her violent Note to Bulgaria of the 1st July, in which she roundly accused that State of bad faith and her soldiery of violence and outrage, Greece has addressed the Powers repeating those charges and signifying her intention to drive the Bulgarians out of the territory they have seized. Servia has added her voice to that of Greece, while Bulgaria has made equally energetic protests to the Powers from *her* standpoint. Amid the din of these conflicting versions the voice of the Powers counselling moderation strives hard to be heard. That Greece is determined to translate her words into action seems likely by the news that the King has left for the front to take the offensive, and a report was received that Rumania would mobilize unless matters improved by last night. In the meantime comes news of an overwhelming victory by the Servians over the Bulgars, who were driven back after stubborn fighting, with great slaughter. Last night's wires state that the latter have been entirely cleared out of the territory from which they ousted the Servians. Bulgaria has appealed to Russia to intervene at Athens and Belgrade, and urges haste in view of the difficulty of holding her troops in leash. Statements by Bulgarian prisoners belie the accusations against King Ferdinand of commencing hostilities without a declaration of war.]

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BELGRADE, July 2.

The Servians on Tuesday captured altogether 29 out of 70 guns belonging to the Rilo division, together with quantities of equipment and rifles.

According to the latest reports, the Bulgarians have now been entirely cleared out of territory from which they ousted the Servians. The latter drove 24 Bulgarian battalions headlong across the River Zletvo. The cavalry charges were most effective.

It is estimated that the Bulgarian casualties were 800 killed and 1,800 wounded.

LONDON, July 3.

The Servians are jubilant over their defeat of the Bulgarians. They declare that the latter, supported by 250 guns, forced their way to the plateau of Ovcepolye, which is the key of Macedonia. The Servians were at first driven back, but gained the upper hand on Tuesday evening, after fighting which is believed to have been more bloody than any during the war with Turkey. They drove the Bulgarians to the rivers Zletovo and Bregalnitza. The fighting continues.

According to telegrams from Belgrade four thousand Bulgarians surrendered. It is admitted that the Servian casualties numbered two thousand.

A telegram from Salonika says that the casualties during the disarming of the Bulgarians on Monday were 16 Greeks and 64 Bulgarians killed, and 15 Greeks and 20 Bulgarians wounded, while 1,301 prisoners were taken.

The Bulgarians occupied twelve buildings, including a mosque, and defended themselves with rifles and bombs.

A telegram to the *Times* from Sofia says that Bulgaria, yesterday, urgently appealed to Russia to intervene at Athens and Belgrade. Bulgaria undertakes to desist from hostile movements for 24 hours, but fears that a longer suspension of hostilities is impossible owing to the excitement of the troops.

DID KING FERDINAND DECLARE WAR?

BELGRADE, July 2.

The War Office is appealing for the services of nurses.

It is reported that the Bulgarian losses in the first day's fighting numbered 6,000. The Servians pursued the Bulgarians towards Kochana. At Ishtip there were bayonet charges in which the 6th and 11th Regiments distinguished themselves. At Chumadia the division with the Crown Prince captured ten field-guns and a whole company of infantry. Altogether over 1,900 Bulgarian prisoners were taken, including thirty officers.

The prisoners declare that a proclamation of King Ferdinand has been read, declaring war on Servia and Greece.

RUMANIA ON THE EVE OF MOBILISING.

SALONIKA, July 2.

King Constantine proceeded to the front this morning in order to take the offensive. The sound of guns, probably at a distance of thirty kilometres, has been heard round Salonika.

Greece has sent a Note to the Powers, accusing the Bulgarians of attacking her for the purpose of securing possession of the territories in dispute, pending the settlement of the differences at St. Petersburg. The Note says that Greece cannot allow this game to continue. The Greek troops will advance until the Bulgarians have evacuated the territory seized.

Bulgaria and Servia have likewise addressed to the Powers protests from their respective standpoints. The Powers are strongly urging all three countries not to allow themselves to be dragged into war, but to open the way to arbitration.

BUKHAREST, July 2.

It is expected that Rumania will mobilise to-morrow, unless better news is received to-night.

£20,000 GRANT TO PALACE FUND.

LONDON, July 2.

The London City Corporation has voted £20,000 to the Crystal Palace Fund.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

NINE DREADNOUGHTS FOR DEFENCE.

PROPOSED POWERFUL FLEET AND BASES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

THE HAGUE, July 3.

The report of the Royal Commission of Enquiry into the Defences of the Dutch East Indies makes the following proposals:—The establishment of a Navy, the cost of which is to be defrayed equally by the Netherlands and the East Indies, including nine Dreadnoughts, five of which are to be constantly stationed in the East Indies, supported by a large number of torpedo-boats, destroyers and submarines; the establishment of a principal base at Tanjong Priok, and the construction of three forts there, with subsidiary bases at other points in the Archipelago; also the accumulation of huge stores of provisions and fuel. It is proposed that liquid fuel be used.

The report suggests thirty-five years as the period for the completion of the scheme, the annual cost being 45¼ million florins.

PRINCESS OF WALES' STAKE.

PROBABLE STARTERS AND JOCKEYS.

LONDON, July 2.

The following are the probable starters in the Princess of Wales's Stakes, with Jockeys and weights.

Catmint.....Jelliss 9-12
Aleppo.....Wootton 9-12
Lance Chest.....Walter Griggs 9-12
Corncob.....Rickaby 9-4
Pilliwinkie.....Maher 9-0
White Magic.....W. Huxley 8-1
Fortyfoot.....Donoghue 8-1
Lorenzo..9-9 or
Whalley.....Magnifico 8-1

MRS. PANKHURST.

PETITION FOR HER PARDON.

LONDON, July 3.

The London graduates of the Suffrage Union have petitioned the King to pardon Mrs. Pankhurst.

THE TERRITORIALS.

IMPROVEMENT IN RECRUITING.

LONDON, July 3.

Colonel Seely, speaking at Hounslow yesterday, said that this was so far the best recruiting year the Territorials had experienced. There was an increase of 20 per cent. compared with the corresponding quarter of 1912.

THE OPIUM CONFERENCE.

DISPOSITION TO RATIFY THE CONVENTION.

THE HAGUE, July 3.

The majority of the Powers represented at the Opium Conference are disposed to ratify the Convention of 1912. The German Minister, on behalf of Germany, America and Russia, has proposed that the Dutch Government be asked to approach the Powers not adhering to the Convention, with a view to inducing them to associate themselves with the Convention. No decision has yet been reached.

A CHINESE CONSPIRACY.

ATTEMPT TO OVERTHROW THE GOVERNMENT.

SHANGHAI, July 3.

The *North China Daily News* publishes from Wuchang disclosures of a conspiracy against Yuan Shi-K'ai, its object being to overthrow the local Governments. Fifty-five conspirators have been executed.

ITALIAN ROYALTY IN SWEDEN.

LONDON, July 3.

The King and Queen of Italy arrived at Kiel on their way to Stockholm. They were warmly welcomed by the Emperor and Empress.

ALEXANDRA DAY.

LONDON, July 3.

Alexandra Day realised £18,391 this year, compared with £18,326 last year.

CRICKET AT HOME.

LONDON, July 2.

Oxford University drew with Hampshire at Southampton, but gained a first innings victory.

Surrey beat Sussex at the Oval, by an innings and 158 runs.

Nottinghamshire beat Kent at Nottingham, by 62 runs.

Warwickshire beat Lancashire at Birmingham, by two wickets.

Mr. John Edwin Clapham Jukes, I.C.S., an official having expert knowledge of the Talukdars of Gujarat has been appointed to be an Additional Member of the Council of the Governor of Bombay in place of the Hon. Mr. J. H. E. Tupper, I.C.S., whose resignation has been accepted.

"Incandescent Gas" is one of the healthiest and most economical systems of lighting."—The LANCET (the leading Medical Journal in the United Kingdom).

A RECORD FLIGHT.

AVIATOR DOES 3,000 MILES.

PARIS TO ST. PETERSBURG AND BACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, July 3.

The aviator, M. Moulanais, landing at Versailles yesterday, had a great reception. He has completed a record flight of three thousand miles.

M. Moulanais has thus flown from Paris to St. Petersburg and back. He reached St. Petersburg on the outward journey on June 17th. It was then announced that he intended to return via Helsmsford, Stockholm, and Copenhagen.]

BANNED LECTURERS.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY AND GOVERNMENT'S LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

At Saturday's meeting of the Senate of Calcutta University, the letter of the Government of India refusing to sanction the appointment of three University lecturers on the ground of their having recently taken part in political movements will be considered. Notices have been given of a number of resolutions questioning the authority of the Government of India on this point by Mr. Bhupendra Nath Basu, Doctor Rash Behari Ghose, and Sir Gurudas Banerjee.

In the meantime two of the lecturers have addressed letters to the Registrar of the University on the effect of the action of the Government of India, which letters will also be considered by the meeting.

Mr. Rasul, in his letter, observes that the remarks of the Government of India regarding him are uncalled for and unfounded and that the action taken by the Governor-General in Council is a nullity in law. The letter concludes: "In case the University should prefer to give effect to the illegal order of the Governor-General in Council in respect of my appointment as a University lecturer, I reserve to myself the right to take such legal steps against the Governor-General in Council and the University and such other bodies or persons as I may be advised in that behalf."

RAILWAY EXTENSIONS.

IMPORTANT MEETING FIXED FOR AJMER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

A meeting has been arranged to take place at Ajmer on July 28th which will be attended by the Maharaja of Bikaneer and the Maharaja of Jaisalmer, Sir Elliot Colvin, Agent to Governor-General in Rajputana, Sir Trevredyn Wynne, Lieutenant-Colonel, Wildhom, President, Western Rajputana States and officers of Bikaneer and Jaisalmer States. The Bikaneer Durbar have asked the sanction of the Government of India to be allowed to connect their Hissar branch with Delhi by a branch line from Rajgarh station and to extend their system from Bikaneer, via Jaisalmer, to the vicinity of Hyderabad, a proposal which is now before all other railways interested. The meeting at Ajmer is to discuss and settle terms under which the Bikaneer Railway will traverse the Jaisalmer State.

ALLEGED ATTEMPTS TO DEFRAUD BANKS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, July 3.

A clever attempt was made recently to swindle two local banks, the Allahabad Bank and the Bank of Upper India. Deokinand, the manager of the Ahmedabad-Kathiawad Bank, Lucknow, is alleged to have written a letter, signed in the name of Brijbarsi Lal to the city branch of the Bank of Upper India enclosing a cheque for Rs. 2,000 on the Kathiawad Bank. The cheque was signed by Fazuluddin. The Upper India Bank duly presented the cheque to the Kathiawad Bank but it was returned unpaid, as the bank had closed for the day. The full amount was drawn against by the supposed Brijbarsi Lal by a cheque on the Upper India Bank through the Allahabad Bank, where Deokinand had opened an account. The suspicions of the sub-Agent of the Bank of Upper India, where the cheque had been first presented, was aroused, since payment could not be obtained from the Kathiawad Bank, and on enquiry, Fazuluddin said he had never passed such a cheque. The police made enquiries, eventually Deokinand gave himself up and was released on bail.

He is now charged under secs. 420, 467, 471 and 474 of the Indian Penal Code.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

APPOINTMENTS, LEAVE, ETC.,

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 3.

Brig. Genl. Leader, Commanding Sialkot Brigade, is granted twr months' leave from 1st July.

Lieut. G. Preedy, R. F. A., Singapore has been placed under orders for a tour of duty in India.

Lieut. R. D. Bennett, 3rd Batt., Middlesex Regt., is appointed to the West African Regiment.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major G. W. D. B. Lloyd, Royal Welsh Fusiliers.

Lieut. Platt, 17th Lancers, is appointed Adjutant of the Denbighshire Yeomanry, Territorial Force.

Lieut. Prestom, Middlesex Regt., is appointed Adjutant, 1st Batt. Calcutta Volunteers.

Capt. Morgan, 24th Mountain Batty., is posted to No. 52 Company, Royal Garrison Artillery, Bombay.

Lieut. Leslie, No 4 Mountain Battery is appointed to the 24th Battery, Indian Mountain Artillery, at Hong-kong.

Major Money Shewan, R. E. has been permitted to revert to the Home Establishment.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

PART OF 3 1-2 PER CENTS. OF 1900-01.

THREE HUNDRED LAKHS FOR PUBLIC USE.

The following notification has been issued:—

H. E. the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred lakhs of rupees for the public service in the following manner.

Promissory notes will be issued for the said amount in the form annexed to this Notification, being the form of the notes of the "Three-and-a-half per cent. Loan of 1900-01," of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the Three-and-a-half per cent. Loan of 1900-01 will apply to the notes to be now issued. The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December.

Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,00,0 0 will be received by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, from this date to noon, standard time, or Friday, the 18th July 1913. Tenders must be for sums of 100 rupees or multiples of that sum.

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN.

FORMING PART OF 3½ PER CENT LOAN OF 1900-01.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, July 3.

A "Gazette of India Extraordinary," issued to-night, states that his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor-General in Council has resolved to borrow three hundred lakhs of rupees for the Public Service in the following manner:—

Promissory-notes will be issued for the said amount. The form of the notes will be that of the notes of the three and a half per cent. Loan of 1900-01, of which loan the notes to be now issued will form a part. All the conditions which apply to notes of the three and a half per cent loan of 1900-01 will apply to the notes to be now issued.

The interest on the notes of that loan is payable half-yearly on the 30th day of June and the 31st day of December. Tenders for the whole or any part of the said amount of Rs. 3,00,0000 will be received by the Comptroller-General at the Treasury Buildings, Calcutta, from this date to noon standard time) of Friday, the 18th July 1913. Tenders must be for sums of Rs. 100 each or multiples of that sum.

CORRESPONDENCE.

RE. TAXI-CAB STAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMAY GAZETTE"

SIR,—Your correspondent, "Victim," in his letter which appeared in your issue of this morning unfolds an extraordinary story of imagination, which would have claimed a more truthful anonymity had it appeared over the "nom de plume" of "Munchausen 1913." One does not know how to locate your correspondent's identity, but I am inclined to believe that he is an interested person in the removal from the old Taxi Stand. If he is not, and had a real grievance, why has he not had the courage to disclose his name? It is only fair for the taxi owners and drivers to know who is stabbing them in the back whether the contempt of the public, is merited, and whether the diatribe indulged in emanates from a person of undoubted veracity. I most respectfully ask the public to take it from me that what has been described by "Victim," as habitual and intentional nuisances, are not such. I would ask the public to remember that it is a very easy matter to write a leisurely and anonymous discourse of reproach on others; but which discourse, by the way, would have been very differently worded had the writer's indentity been disclosed.

We would ask that it be remembered also that we have collectively invested nearly ten lakhs of ruppes in motor-cars for use as taxis to meet the wants of the public of Bombay. We surely cannot be blamed, therefore, for agitating to maintain our existence on the streets. I quite anticipate the argument which will follow this declaration; that is, that even so large an investment as Rs. 10,00,000 does not warrant taxi drivers in being a nuisance of the description alleged. My reply is that if the nuisance was as bad as is related by "Victim," why was it removed to a street having not only a larger but a permanent residential population than that from which they were removed.—Yours, etc.,

P. H. ADAM.

Bombay, July 3.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The Bank of Bengal rate was to-day reduced to 3 per cent. There was less strength in the market for coal shares, the recovery of yesterday not being maintained, and only a small business was reported. The jute market was still quiet and prices in the absence of business are nominal. In the gunny market there was not much going on; both buyers and sellers are waiting for the jute forecast.

DEATH OF A HYDERABAD WORTHY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 3.

The death occurred last night from diabetes of Mr. Mustial Bhommanan, Agent of the Hyderabad Deccan Mills Co., and one of the prominent citizens of Secunderabad. The funeral was well attended.

The relatives of the deceased have set aside Rs. 10,000 for a memorial.

COUNTRY-BREDS.

IMPROVEMENT OF THE STOCK.

GOVERNMENT EXTENDING ITS SUPPORT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 3.

About twelve months ago the *Asian* strongly advocated State support for country-bred races and purses for breeders of winners of such races as inducements to breeders to improve the standard of their stock, and lately most of the Indian papers published the proposals of the Committee that has been formed to enquire into the question comprising some influential names among Government officials and of the Indian nobility.

The Committee is proceeding very much on the lines of *Asian's* advocacy for the purpose of enlisting Government as well as general public support to the scheme for encouraging the improvement of horse-breeding in India. One of the means of effecting this purpose is providing liberal purses for races for country-bred classes and prizes for breeders of high-class horses. As soon as the standard of country-breds improves there will be large numbers of buyers for racing and other purposes.

It will be remembered that one of the finest horses at the last Rawalpindi horse show was a country bred remount belonging to the 17th Lancers at Sialkot and Col. Peacocke, Secretary of the Committee, is hopeful of private studs at Mysore and Patiala as well as breeders in the Punjab and Native States being able to improve on the present standard, and for the supply very soon to be equal to any demand.

Government support is essential to the attaining of their end, and it is satisfactory to note that Government has at length made some sign. The Punjab Government has consented to give three purses each year for country-bred races—three thousand at Lahore, and two hundred at Ambala. The Viceroy also is offering a £50 cup for a country-bred race at one or another of the up-country meetings. The Bengal, Bombay and United Provinces Governments are sure to follow this example, and at almost every big race meeting and horse show there are bound to be Government plates and prizes for this class of horse.

BOMBAY RACE COURSE.

SCHEME FOR UP-TO-DATE IMPROVEMENTS.

In regard to an application by the Western India Turf Club for permission to extend the Race Course over a part of the land handed by Government to the Municipality for use as a Storm Water Reservoir, the Commissioner has written to the Corporation stating that the construction of storm water channels in various parts of the island will obviate the need of the reservoir when pumps are provided at Worli. In any case, however, the extension of the racing track will not prevent the use of the land as a reservoir as the track rises only two or three feet above the level. Government are being approached by the Turf Club for the extension of the Race Course in this direction. Government handed over the land constituting the reservoir for that specific purpose, but without laying down any right of resumption and will presumably address the Corporation if they consider that they have any such right. As regards Reservoir in general the intention is, as the area becomes less necessary for that purpose, to reclaim it for public recreation and this has already been done experimentally in a portion of the area. The only way in which the extension asked for will directly interfere with Municipal interests is that it lies in the line of the proposed diversions of the present storm water channel which runs to Love Grove to the storm water channel running to Worli. If it is decided that the Race Course can be extended it would be necessary to stipulate that the Turf Club should pay for the extra cost of the longer line of diversion. The Commissioner does not see any objection to its being rented to the Turf Club on condition that the Turf Club agree to remove the extension when called upon to do so and to pay rent for the land actually occupied. He has allowed the Turf Club to the some earthwork towards the preparation of the course as this was necessary if the course was to be used next year. This is however entirely subject to the consent of the Corporation to the use of the land.

It is to be hoped says the "Pioneer" that with the action taken by the Magistrate of Cawnpore in the matter of the Machli Bazaar mosque we shall have heard the last of an affair of which a good too much has been said already. A great while ago, at least as far back as 1910, it was decided by the Municipal Board to run a metalled road through this bazaar, and the work required among other clearances the demolition of an outlying projection from a mosque which was used for purposes of ablution. Apparently no one thought of considering this as a grievance till the other day, when it was discovered that this projection was portion of the mosque and that the Mahomedan religion was being slighted' The artificial agitation which has been industriously fanned in some of the Moslem newspapers has been complicated by bringing in the case of a neighbouring Hindu temple, which it has been said is being spared in deference to the remonstrances of the Hindus, the fact being that it does not interfere with the alignment of the new road. The Mahomedans were offered a fresh place of ablution with some additional ground thrown in, but they preferred to retain their grievance. The structure, therefore, had to come down, and it was demolished accordingly on Tuesday in the presence of the District Magistrate who, took the wise precaution of having a sufficient force on the spot to prevent any chance of an outbreak on the part of an excited crowd.

Messrs. Cowasji Dinshaw and Bros. inform us that telegraphic advice was received by them from their Aden Firm, stating that Aden has been declared free from plague and that the quarantine has been removed.

IMPERIAL DELHI.

TEXT OF TOWN-PLANNING COMMITTEE'S REPORTS.

REASONS FOR SELECTION OF THE SOUTHERN SITE.

LAY-OUT OF THE CAPITAL DESCRIBED IN DETAIL.

The Government of India have issued all the reports of the Delhi town-planning experts. These include:—(1) the final report on the town-planning of the new Imperial capital, (2) the sanitary report on the northern and southern sites, (3) a special report on the possibility of building the Imperial capital on the north site, and (4) the report on the choice of the site for the new Imperial capital.

On May 1, 1913, the Governor-General in Council addressed the following despatch to the Secretary of State for India:—

My Lord Marquess,

With reference to the correspondence ending with our despatch No. 11, dated April 24, 1913, we have the honour to forward for your information the final report of the Delhi Town-Planning Committee on the town-planning of the new Imperial capital. We have considered the report and desire to say that we accept its conclusions, generally, as a useful guide in our further operations. There are, however, many details which will require very careful examination before execution, and we feel that we must exercise our discretion in dealing with them. It may be necessary to defer the carrying out of some of the projects and to modify others in accordance with future necessities as they arise.

We have the honour to be,
My Lord Marquess,
Yours Lordship's most obedient, humble servants,

HARDINGE OF PENSHURST
O'MOORE CREAGH
GUY FLEETWOOD WILSON
HARCOURT BUTLER
S. A. IMAM
W. H. CLARK
R. H. CRADDOCK
E. D. MACLAGAN.

GUIDING PRINCIPLES.

The final report which forms the enclosure to the despatch is dated March 20, and signed by Capt. Swinton and Messrs. Brodie and Lutyens. In dealing with the planning of the new capital, the Committee kept in view certain general principles governing town-planning in all countries and motive climates, though they must vary with the of the city. First and foremost among these the Committeput the need foresight. There must be a readiness to meet every requirement of the future whatever eventualities it may have in store. The new city must have at its hand the inherent power to command health and a wealth of air spaces, and room for expansion which no lapse of time can deplete. A well-planned city should stand complete at its birth and yet have the power of receiving additions without losing its character. There must be beauty, combined with comfort. There must be convenience of arrangement as well as of communication. The main traffic routes must be parkways capable of extension, both in width and breadth. The communications, both internal and external, should be above reproach. Where possible there should be a presentation of natural beauties, hill, wood, and water, and of monuments of antiquity and of the architectural splendours of modern times. Space is needed for the recreation for all classes. The result must be a self-contained city, yet possessing a latent elasticity for extension. The perfected whole should be obtainable with due regard to economy. To all this must be added the special principles governing the town-planning of a particular site.

In the case of Delhi the Committee conceives the chief of these to be a realisation of the dominant India of the new Delhi and the adaptation of the scheme of the new city to physical conditions. Delhi is to be an Imperial capital and is to absorb the traditions of all the ancient capitals. It is to be the seat of the Government of India; it has t convey the idea of a peaceful domination and dignified rule over the traditions and life of India by the British Raj. The attention to be paid to physical conditions chiefly centres on making the new city one suited for a seven months' residence in a climate which varies during that period from a maximum shade temperature of 105 degrees Fahrenheit to a minimum winter shade temperature often approaching freezing point. Health in a land with a bad malarial record and violent variations in climate, rainfall and river flood levels, has to be most specially safeguarded. The local drawbacks of dust, glare, and barrenness have to be combated and the provision of irrigation, without which no grass or trees can grow successfully in Delhi, must be arranged. The Committee now propose to show how their lay-out on the south site is governed by these principles.

THE SOUTH SITE.

After a brief sketch of the south side the Committee describes the lay-out of the new city:—

(a) The central points of interest in the lay-out which gives the motive of the whole is the Government House, the Council Chamber and the large blocks of the Secretariat, in which the members of the Governor-General's Council administer the great departments of Government. This is the keystone of the rule over the Empire of India. This is the place of Government in its highest expression. This is the seat of the Governor-General in India and the Council.

This Government centre has been given a position at Raisina Hill, near the centre of the new city. This will be the centre of its life. So placed, it commands views of the new city on every side and is viewed by all the inhabitants thereof. There is a wide outlook over its demesne, Ridge, river and plain, the Delhi of to-day and the Delhis of the past. Advantage is taken of the height of this hill and it is linked with the high ground behind so as to appear a spur of the Ridge itself. Behind the hill a raised platform or forum would be built. This will be flanked by the large blocks of the Secretariat buildings and terminated at its western end by the mass of Government House and the Council Chamber with its wide flight of steps, portico and dome. Thus the imagination is led from the machinery to the prime-moving power itself. The forum will be approached by inclined ways with easy gradients on both its north and south sides. The main access to it is from the east. The axis of the main avenue centres on the north-west gate of Indrapat, nearly due east of Government House.

(b) Looking from the eastern end of the forum where the broad avenue enters the Governmental centre and where the great stairways are set, the view is towards the east. The height and mass of the Secretariat with the dominating influence of Government House and the Council Chamber, behind them to the west look towards Indrapat, the seat of the oldest of all the Delhis. It was on this too that Shaha Jehan faced the Delhi Gate of the Fort and the Delhi Gate of Shah Jehanabad. Right and left the roadways go and weld into one the Empire of to-day, with the empires of the past, and unite Government with the business and lives of its people.

BACKGROUND AND SKYLINE.

(c) Behind Government House to the west would be its gardens and parks, flanked by the general buildings belonging to the Viceregal estate. Beyond these again on the ridge itself would be a spacious amphitheatre to be made out of the quarry from which much of the stone for the grounds and buildings may be cut. Above this and behind it will lie the reservoir, and its tower which will be treated so as to break the sky-line of the Ridge. To the east of the forum and below it will be a spacious forecourt defined by trees and linked on to the great main avenues or parkway which leads to Indrapat. This forecourt might be adorned by fountains and contain decorative feature emblematic of the various provinces of the Indian Empire. Across this main axis and at right angles to it will run the avenue to the railway station. This will terminate in the railway station, the post office and the business quarters at its northern end, and in the Cathedral at its southern extremity. To the south-east will be the park area in which stand the ancient monuments of Safdar Jang's Makhbara and the Lodi tomb. This area can be developed gradually as the city expands and has need of public institutions of various nature, The axis running north-east from the Secretariat buildings to the railway station and towards the Juma Masjid will form the principal business approach to the present city. At the railway station a place will be laid out around which will be grouped the administrative and municipal offices, the banks and shops and hotels. On this place the Post Office is placed in symmetrical relation to the railway station.

THE PROCESSIONAL ROUTE.

(d) The processional route will lead down from the railway station due south to the point where it is intersected by the main east to west axis. Here round a place will be gathered the buildings of the Oriental Institute, the Museum, the Library and the Imperial Record Office, which will form what may be termed a centre of intellectual interest. As an alternative a longer processional route can be used as the city developes which will lead out from the Delhi Gate of the Fort, past the Delhi Gate of the City, through the City Park, and south along the area by the residences of the Indian Chiefs and nobility. Before it reaches Indrapat it will be deflected to the Commemorative Column in the main parkway which goes west from Indrapat to the forum. The procession, past the villas of the Chiefs with the views of the Juma and Indrapat will combine to make this route one of peculiar interest.

(e) To the south-west of the railway station will lie the houses of the local administration and the residences of the European clerks. Between Paharganj and Paharganj will be the area proposed for allocation to the Indian clerks, the press, and other Government establishments. Due south of the forum the residence of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief will be placed. Round about the Viceregal estate and the forum lies the ground destined for the residences of the Members of Council, the Secretaries and other officials of the Government of India. To the south-west of Government House lies the Club, in a position easily accessible from the two main roads to the Cantonments and the avenus of the residential part of the city. To the south of the Club a low ridge divides the tract into two portions. That to the west is well adapted for a golf course, while the eastern side is designed for a racecourse, the Ridge itself offering unusual facilities for locating stands and seeing the races.

(f) The fire-station with its tower will be built to balance the lofty observatory buildings of the Jantar Mantar in the position shown on the plan.

(g) The avenues range from 300 feet to 60 feet, with the exception of the main avenue, east of the Secretariat buildings, where a parkway width of 440 feet has been allowed. The widths of the avenues depend on the variety of tree selected. In all the main avenues it is proposed to arrange for running water with fountains at intervals as features. The principal avenues in addition to the main avenues are those running at right angles to the main east-to-west axis. Others

part of a system running from the amphitheatre to the railway station and the Commander-in-Chief's residence and from both the latter to the Commemorative Column. These enclose the Imperial centre and are the outer main sinews of the frame. The Commemorative Column lies on the axis between Indrapat and the Government House and is the focal point of the roads and avenues on the parkway. A Ridge drive as shown on the plan will be laid out and its treatment suggested by the construction of an approach to the Baohi Bhattiara. Along the adjoining masonry embankment communication with the present City and Civil Lines will be by way of the avenue towards the Juma Masjid. Inside the city this bifurcates one branch leading towards the King Edward Memorial, while the other goes north towards St. James' Church and the Kashmere Gate. The present Civil Station and the new city will also be connected by broad roads running through the Sadr Bazar. Other communications appear on the plan. Communication with the Cantonment will be established by roads from the military settlement joining both the Ridge roads and the existing road from Delhi to Gurgaon. (i). In laying out avenues and compounds it is essential that the design of the buildings and the actual lay out of the entrances to compounds should be determined before trees are planted, as lines of trees and buildings are dependent on one another for effect.

PARKS.

(j) Sufficient areas have been provided for parks in the following places:—the Viceregal Estate; the parkway from Indrapat to the Secretariats; the park round the Lodi tombs and Safdar Jang's mausoleum; the park area to the south of the Club, containing the golf and race courses; the park between the new and the present city, roughly 1,000 yards in width; and the Afforested Ridge.

(k) The lay-out has been designed within lines of deviation so as to give the greatest possible freedom, and it provides for a city on a ten square mile basis, but the alignment of avenues and roads is equally suited to a restricted lay-out of the nature that was considered for the north site.

(l) A lake which can be obtained by river treatment is shown on the plan. The lay-out has been made independent of the water effect but the Committee think its ultimate creation will enhance enormously the beauties and general amenities of the capital and it should and would become an integral portion of the design now submitted.

WATER-SUPPLY AND DRAINAGE.

The despatch having set forth the general idea underlying the plan of the town the Committee discussed the sanitary and other requirements of the new capital such as the water-supply and the irrigation storm-water drainage sewage systems, and refuse destruction.

As regards supply, the best source of supply hitherto investigated is that from the river Jumna close above Delhi, and it is recommended that the domestic water-supply for the new city should be obtained from this source. As the conditions connected with the supply of domestic water differ from those relating to water for irrigation purposes it has been found necessary to recommend pumping-stations at separate stations. For the purpose of domestic supply it is recommended that the pumping-station and intake works should be at the northern end of the Ridge, above the village of Wazirabad. Up-stream of this point for a number of miles there are no villages abutting directly on the river on either bank and those existing in the neighbourhood of the river do not contain many inhabitants. Pollution from this source, therefore, need not be feared if the population and their arrangements are subjected to inspection from time to time. It is understood that should any fear of pollution arise there would be no evacuation of such villages.

IRRIGATION.

With regard to the supply of water for irrigation purposes probably the best point for the establishment of the pumping station will be in the neighbourhood of and somewhat to the south of Indrapat, but this matter is to some extent affected by the question as to whether a water effect is to be provided, as in that event a pumping-station on the edge of the lake would not be likely to fit in with the architectural scheme. A better site from this point of view would be the Baoli of Urga Sain, to which a conduit from the river could be led. This arrangement would prove economical in the rising main and pumping head. It may here be noted that the creation of a water effect by damaging the river would mean a saving in the static head of pumping and would also render it easier in practice to ensure a permanent flow in any such conduit as that above-mentioned or in any locality close to a riverside pumping station. The water being impounded, would display no tendency to wander away from the intake, which might easily happen in the case of a river bed as at present existing. Without any form of river treatment considerable labour and supervision would be necessary to ensure a continuous supply. The Committee also records that the available supply in the river Jumna is liable to fall to a very low figure. The possibility of having to increase this supply should, therefore, be considered. At present when the minimum seasonal supply in the river Jumna falls below a certain standard at Okhla, the Agra Canal gets compensation water from the Ganges Canal at the Jani scape and the Hindan River cut. It is possible to carry this water direct from the Jani escape into the Jumna River. Compensating water could be provided by this method without detriment to the Agra Canal. The cost would be about Rs. 75,000.

CENTRAL RAILWAY STATION.

Dealing with communications, the Committee discusses the question of railways, roads and tramways, and is of opinion that a complete scheme of railway arrangements designed to serve the whole of the capital, both old and new, should be an essential feature of the lay-out of the new city.

The new scheme is briefly this:—At the present time the East Indian Railway station is the main station for Delhi. It is situated at the extreme north of the town. The other stations are Rohilla Sarai, Kishangunge and Subzimundi, situated on the outskirts of the town, and Delhi Sadr on the west side of old Delhi. Broad-gauge trains to and from Bombay have no access to Rohilla Sarai and Kishangunge. Trains to and from the East Indian and Rajputana [illegible] Railways have no access to the Malwa gauge station of Delhi Sadr. [illegible] are now drawn out provisionally. The scheme for a terminal station which [illegible] in the centre of the city will be situated in Delhi, its probable area covered by old city and the Cantonment. Into this terminus it will be possible to run every passenger train which will arrive at Delhi, whether on the broad-gauge or metre-gauge. By no other means except by such a terminal arrangement is it possible to give to Delhi as a whole the important advantage of a central station into which all trains will run and from which all trains will depart. The scheme also provides for a short diversion of the existing Agra-Delhi Chord line. This will be necessary so as to enable the Great Indian Peninsula and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railways to run into the terminal station, and it will be advisable and financially sound to make this diversion, because it will serve the new Cantonment and the area within which old Delhi is to extend, and give an access which they do not possess to trains from the west to all the stations now existing in Delhi. It has also another advantage inasmuch as it enables access to be given to a large joint interchange yard at Delhi for all the railways centering there. This is a necessity of which they have been pressing for many years which up to the present time it has not been found possible to meet owing to the difficulties of the numerous directions in which these railways approach Delhi. With regard to the actual site for the terminal station, it has been placed in a very central position on the main avenue from Government House to the Junma Masjid and will be a point where a number of important roads converge. At their junction, round a large place, will be located the principal shops, hotels and other important business establishments.

EXPANSION OF THE CITY.

In this connection the Committee is of opinion that the opportunity should not be missed of dealing with the area lying between the city walls and the suburbs of Sadr Bazar and Paharganj, in a comprehensive manner which will guarantee to the railway the land necessary for much improved accommodation in this neighbourhood. This will in the future be a very important area from both the railways and the municipal point of view, an advantage should be taken of the changes to obtain much more efficient means of communication by road to and from the city across the line to those districts in which the natural expansion of the old city is most likely to take place, i.e., to the west and south of the Sadr Bazar. Two main roads not less in width than 100 feet should also be provided between the Civil Lines and the site of the city, one adjoining the city walls connecting at its north end with the Rajpur Road and the other on the western side of the railway between the Mithai Bridge and the Paharganj suburb. The Committee has not suggested any tramway routes throug the new city and is of opinion that the conditions of traffic would not be likely to give a satisfactory return. It has to be borne in mind that in the summer months the resident population will be small, and that in any case many of the residents will utilize their own means of conveyance. The Committee after dwelling on the needs of parks and open spaces, the development of arboriculture, and an improved and healthier river frontage from Wazirabad to a point below Indrapat, anticipates that fifty years hence the expansion of the new capital in that direction may have become outflanked by the presence of numerous insanitary but expensive suburbs of the Paharganj type. The situation on the edge of the new Cantonments and at the base of the new city is one where such a development might reasonably be expected to take place as a most ordinary expression of evolution.

In conclusion, the despatch states that it would be ungenerous of the Committee to close the report without placing on record its appreciation of the services of those who have assisted it. For seldom has such recognition been more thoroughly deserved. The circumstances were exceptional, for the Committee came from overseas and was very dependent on men with Indian training and local experience. It regrets it cannot acknowledge individually all the help which it has received, not only from officials of every grade but from private persons for assistance, and useful criticism has come from many quarters from Europeans and Indians alike. But it must mention by name those who have worked with it for a whole year. Mr. DeMontmorency and Mr. Ward both brought to the task an intimate acquaintance with the varying problems which have to be tackled. Their services have been more helpful to Delhi and quite invaluable to the Committee. Captain Robert, Capt. Sopwith and Mr. Parker have laboured day in and day out to make the project a success. The Committee trusts that the Government of India will realise how much it owes to the loyal work of all those gentlemen in the Committee.

The only other remaining report is what is after all the preliminary report of the experts dated June 13, 1912. In the course of this report Capt. Swinton and Messrs. Brodie and Lutyens advised the Government of India to accept the southern site. They held the site was not unsuited. The monuments and remains of older Delhis, while they add to the attractions of the view from the site, lie in the lower land outside or to the east side of the site itself. Thus a free hand is gained in developing the site and the ground is not cumbered with monuments and tombs needing reverent treatment. Most of the soil is good and in continuous agricultural use. In the sub-soil shallow beds of "pea kankar" occur but they offer no obstacle to the treatment of the area. What appeals to the Committee—a point of extreme importance—is that this site offers a practically unlimited area for expansion over the land suitable for building purposes. The site itself contains good points, good for the effective location of buildings of all characters and sizes, and offers opportunities of securing good views of the historical and archaeological remains of the ancient cities. The site is near the present centre of the town of Delhi and there will be no difficulty in making a fine approach from the good points in the old city, as well as other notable avenues. A new city located on the site would be served with direct communications to the centre of the present city while its ends would abut on the city on one extremity and the Civil Station at the other. [illegible] the Delhi one on

THE SANITARY REPORT.

The Sanitary Report, which is next in importance, is signed by Surg.-Genl. Sir C[illegible]ance, I.M.S., Mr. H. T. Keeling, Chief Engineer, and Major C. R. Robertson, I.M.S., Sanitary Commissioner, and dated the March 4th, 1913.

This Committee, after giving full consideration to the various points discussed, advises the Government of India to accept the southern site, the medical and sanitary advantages of which are overwhelming when compared with those of the northern site.

A special report by Delhi Town-Planning Committee, dated March 11, 1913, is devoted to Sir Bradford Leslies' plea for the adoption of the northern site. The advantages and disadvantages of the north and south sites are now finally considered. On the north site there are the associations of 1857—of the Durbars of the commemorative stones laid by their Imperial Majesties. Proximity to the river and the Ridge gives certain scenic advantages. In the winter the site is generally up wind of the present city. It is also up stream. There are the temporary amenities of proximity to a shopping area, a railway station and the existing recreation ground. It is apparently nearer to the present city of Delhi. It is at present usd as a residence by an existing permanent population and by the camp offices of the Government of India. In the cold weather its adaption to be the permanent seat of the Government of India is therefore not beyond the limits of possibility. There are some roads, bungalows and trees on the area already. The Committee freely admits the great architectural possibilities in the site, provided the area required can be restricted to three squares miles and there is no lack of money to be spent.

The disadvantages of the site appear to the Committee to be as follows:—In the first place, in order to fit the city on to this area at all, the areas allotted by the Government of India for each item in the city have to be cut down and certain items have to be excluded entirely. This is beginning town-planning at the wrong and when equally suitable sites are available elsewhere. The site should be chosen to fit the requirements and not the requirements modified to the site. While the Committee does not deny that some putting down of the areas originally provided is possible and probably desirable, the question of reduction of areas for residence to a minimum is one in which there is room for considerable difference of opinion. Even if it be assumed that those at present interested in the site are desirous of living in small compounds, it is equally conceivable that those who follow them may not be of the same opinion, particularly as it may well happen that at some future time a greater portion of the year will be spent at Delhi by the Government of India than is present contemplated. The idea of limiting the provision to be made in the new city and of providing no room for expansion augurs a lack of faith in the fortunes of the new capital as the permanent seat of the Government of India. It would be building on an insufficient framework based on small ideas rather than large views. Such a policy could hardly produce a city which would give a capital evolved under the guidance of British rule as a pattern and inspiration to the East.

Yet, apart from the ideals conceived for her, everything promises well for new Delhi. To deal with the question of associations by adopting the south site the heritages of the memories of 1857 and the Durbars are not lost to us. The new city on that site, however, goes back further and gathers the strands of many centuries and empires into the new Imperial whole. The scenic effects of the Ridge and river can be secured on the south side also. The Ridge can be afforested there and a wild park made where the view could not be spoilt by the smoky vistas of Sabzimandi. A water effect can be afforded there at less cost and without sanitary drawbacks. It is to be remembered that all the fine monuments of the Delhis of the past are to the south. During the period of the residence of the Government of India the site to the south is sheltered from the cold weather winds and far enough from the Ridge in the warmer months to escape the radiation of heat. On the north half the site is exposed to the north and north-west winds of the winter and the rest is too near the Ridge for comfort in the heats of the autumn and spring. The remarks about sewage disposal in the north site show that the up-stream position of the city is a positive disadvantage. The temporary amenities of the northern site would mostly disappear in the process of reconstruction. During this period the permanent residents would be subjected to great discomfort and inconvenience, while the Government of India would probably have to stay away altogether. Better trees and better gardens can be made on the southern site. The work of construction on the southern site can proceed without disturbance to the present population of Civil Lines or the temporary residents in the service of Government of India. That the present residents of the northern area would with a few additions be the eventual population of the new capital is a fallacy. Only about one-fourth of the officials and about one-tenth of the clerks and peons of the Government of India are in in Delhi at present and they have only the reduced establishments rendered necessary by the exigencies of insufficient accommodation and camp life. It is hard to visualise a new city on the southern site and compare it with existing conditions on the north, but a study t various lay-outs which the Committee has attempted show that Government House on the southern site may actually be nearer the Juma Masjid, which may be taken as the centre of Delhi, than when located on the north site. The distance of the nearest edge of New Delhi to old Delhi on either site will be the same. Hotels, shops and recreation grounds and other amenities and conveniences will spring up where the people go and where fashion or necessity dictate, on either site. The soil is poor on the northern site as compared with the southern. The southern site is already healthy and has healthy surroundings. The northern site even after expenditure on sanitary requirements will never be satisfactory. If the northern site is to be made healthy this involves going outside the site of itself and making the neighbourhood healthy also. The building land to the south is generally good. The northern [illegible] to be used at all has in places to be raised at considerable cost. There is really suitable, healthy site for a cantonent in proximity to a city on the northern site. The exigencies of fitting the requirements to the limited area of the northern site endanger the success of a lay-out as a whole and tend to take for cramping and bad arrangement. The result of placing a city on the northern site appears to the Committee to be the creation of a bad example in the place of a good one. It is unfair to tie the hands of the future and rejects the dictates of foresight. The governing principle of the town-planning movement is foresight. Though the desire to improve and beautify has been grafted on to it much to its advantage, the movement originated not in aesthetics but in necessities borne in the minds of town-dwellers of all countries by hard experience of the difficulty of communications, dear land and out-of-date sanitary conditions involving inconvenience, bad health and vast expenditure. They had learned the need for space at the centre to allow of the creation of fine buildings and improved amenities, and space on the outskirts to accomodate an increasing population. For in the twentieth century few cities are decaying or standing still the majority are expanding by leaps and bounds.

It is inconvceiveable that Delhi will not grow. She is the most central spot in the railway system of India. She possesses historic and artistic interest and she is once more India's Governmental capital. Necessity, convenience and fashion will all bring people to her and if she must expand let this be remembered it is a question of comparison. If the city is placed on the south side expansion it will take place over land and which is cheaper, better and more healthy, the further she grows. On the north once she overlaps a limited area and the land becomes more costly to buy or to treat, worse in soil, and less healthy. The Committee was brought to India to advise on town-planning. It would be false to its trust if it gave any other advice than this. Even now, with the requirements of the city cut down to the lowest point, it must reaffirm the views which it expressed last June. It believes that the northern site is too smll and too cramped, and that a worthy city cannot be safely fitted upon it at all, far less provided with ground over which to expand without including some land which will be very costly to buy, and much land which will be very costly to make healthy even if so poor a soil can ever be made really healthy. The Committee holds that when there is a better, cheaper and healthier site conveniently at hand, it is out of the question for it to advise the Government of India to select this northern area for the site of the Imperial Capital.

KING EDWARD MEMORIAL.

ERECTION OF HOSPITAL BY CORPORATION.

The Municipal Commissioner has addressed the following letter to the Corporation regarding the letter dated 18th June 1913, from the Secretaries of the Bombay Presidency King Edward Memorial Association, which conveys the offer of the Association to apply the money at their disposal and the land which has been vested in them by Government towards the erection of a hospital to be built equipped, and maintained by the Corporation, subject to certain conditions. The funds at the disposal of the Association are stated to be seven lakhs of rupees, while the land belonging to them is valued at five lakhs.

The letter runs: "The Corporation will remember that the necessity for a hospital in the North of the Island has been fully recognized for a considerable time. The population of this portion of the Island has been and is increasing rapidly and it includes a large number of mill hands who are particularly liable to accidents and disease but for whom hospital accommodation is practically non-existent. The lack of a maternity hospital for the lower classes has also been constantly brought to notice. In this respect Bombay is far behind many other cities in India, especially Madras. The existing hospitals both general and maternity are situated at a considerable distance from the portion of the city and are moreover crowded up to their utmost capacity. In July 1909 the Committee of the Corporation appointed to consider the subject of Hospital Accommodation came to the conclusion that the time had come for the provision of a fully equipped hospital to meet the growing needs of the north of the Island and this opinion was endorsed by the Corporation in June 1911. It was, however, deemed advisable to wait for the proposals of the King Edward Memorial Association, as the Corporation were aware that they proposed to apply their funds to hospital relief. These proposals are now before the Corporation. It will be seen that the cost as at present estimated by Mr. Wittet amounts to Rs. 21,05,000 exclusive of the cost of the site. Towards this expenditure the Association offers the Municipality the site and a sum of 7 lakhs of rupees, leaving 14 lakhs to be provided by the Corporation. These figures will doubtless appear to many to be high, but the erection of a hospital fully equipped to meet all sanitary requirements and the latest medical and surgical methods is a very expensive business. The accommodation proposed is 270 beds and Mr. Wittet states that the immediate expenditure could be reduced by postponing the construction of one ward of 52 beds. Any such reduction however, would affect the scheme of the hospital and mar its architectural effect. A hospital of 220 beds including 50 for maternity cases would be inadequate and that it would be much better immediately to face the expenditure for accommodation adequate to the needs of the population. It is considered advisable that one ward should be devoted specially to the treatment of Tropical cases. With the Government Research Institute so near at hand it would be wise to obtain their assistance and much advantage may be expected therefrom. In Calcutta a special Tropical School with a hospital attached, is being founded. The provision of such a ward will not reduce the total accommodation since there will always be fully fifty cases of a tropical nature among the inmates. The Association are anxious that the broad lines now suggested should be preserved and that the general supervision of the building entrusted to Mr. Wittet. The Commissioner thinks it is extremely advisable that the Association's proposals in this respect should be accepted. Mr. Wittet has very great experience in the designing and execution of large buildings in India especially such as require special conditions of light and air and has fully considered, discussed and worked out the features of this hospital with Major Liston, I.M.S., C.I.E., and other experts and the building could not be placed in safer or more competent hands.

The site will be a central one for the area which it is proposed to serve and in convenient proximity to the new roads which have been constructed or the improvement of the communications of the north of the Island. It will be extremely difficult to find another site nearly as suitable and the expenditure involved in any separate hospital scheme will be undoubtedly heavier than that now proposed, if the new hospital is to rank with the existing hospitals in the Island and similar institutions elsewhere.

Hope for the safety of the Portmadoc schooner "Elizabeth Roberts" and her crew of six hands, which left Ilanelly for Oporto on April 8 last, with a cargo of anthracite coal, has been abandoned.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

BOMBAY ATHLETIC CLUB vs. ALL "BLACKS."

There was not much of a crowd out to see the match between the Bombay Athletic Club and the "All Blacks." The game was a particularly one-sided one. The losers did not get away more than once or twice and not a single really dangerous shot was put in by them. On the other hand the game played by the B. A. C. was by no means remarkable though they won by 5 goals to nil. The goals were scored by Templeton (2), A. Rockley, F. Rockley and Crowley. For the "All Blacks," Halliburn played a fair game in goal and Sampson at left back did well till his wind gave out.

THE GAME.

The B. A. C. came away immediately and commenced a bombardment of their opponents' goal. The goalkeeper was called upon frequently to clear which he did creditably. A shot struck the cross-bar. Then the "All Blacks" made a run down the field and Walker ran out to kick clear. The B. A. C. secured a corner. The outside left of the "All Blacks" got way. The ball went across to the outside right, who put in a long shot. Walker cleared. Brewin got down in the right wing for the B.A.C. and passing in A. Rockley put in a fine shot that skimmed the bar. Twenty minutes from the start some carelessness on the part of the "All Blacks" goalkeeper gave the B. A. C. their first point (1-0). The B. A. C. continued to press and Brewin centered too wide. The "All Black's" took the offensive for a time. The B. A. C. getting down their outside left put in a good shot that was fisted clear. Again the "All Blacks' goalkeeper was called upon to repeat his method of defence. Immediately after, however, he succumbed to a shot from Templeton (2-0). The B. A. C. came in again and a shot by their outside left missed only by inches. They secured a corner and the kick being well placed A. Rockley headed the ball into the net (3-0).

The second moiety opened with an attack by the B. A. C. and Schultz cenreting Templeton headed for goal. The ball was cleared and passing to Brewin, that player shot behind. The B. A. C. outside left had a shot that went close. Twelve minutes from the opening of the second period, F. Rockley put in a shot at close quarters that found the net (4-0). The "All Blacks" got down and for a time located themselves in their opponents' half of the field. Walker was twice called upon to clear. The B. A. C. were given a free kick which came to nothing. Their inside right put in a good shot. The left back of the "All Blacks" made a good run up the field. Then Templeton got through but was ruled "offside." The "All Blacks" getting down put in a shot that narrowly missed. Soon after they were accorded a free kick close into the opposing goal, but the shot when it came was a poor one. The B. A. C. getting away, the "All Blacks" goal-keeper came out. He missed the ball and Crowley had no difficulty in scoring another goal (5-0). The B. A. C. were given a free kick and R. A. put in an excellent shot that was fisted clear. The ball being returned, Templeton headed behind. One of the B. A. C.'s missed a good opportunity of scoring. Soon after the same player put in a shot that skimmed the bar but was ruled "off-side."

The game ended:—

Bombay Athletic Club... 5 goals
"All Blacks" ... ... Nil.

The following were the teams:—

Bombay Athletic:—Walker; Hogan and Walton; Butt, Knight, and Schultz; T. Brewin, F. Rockley, A. Rockley, Templeton and Crowley.

All Blacks:—Halliburn; Bolt and Sampson; Letange, Lynch and Fennel; Winkler, J. Gidney, Gostraite, G. Gidney and Sullivan.

CRICKET AT POONA.

MAHOMEDAN C. C. v. GYMKHANA

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 3.

The Mahomedan cricketers who played so well against the Poona Gymkhana last week when the Nizam's C. C. played the latter team, made a slashing display again when playing to-day the Mahomedan C. C. The Poona Gymkhana were all disposed of for 151. The Mahomedans then went in. Their first wicket went for 10, but Contractor and Usuf Beg were not parted till the score had reached 145. Usuf Beg continued playing quite freely and carried his bat for 231. The Mahomedan innings at closing time was 317. The match was a one-day affair.

GYMKHANA.

Mr Gould, b S Mahomed	...	45
Capt Sarson, l-b-w Papa	...	23
Col Rosher, c and b Papa	...	0
Mr Kelly, b Papa	...	6
Capt Clemson, b Aziz	...	44
Capt Green Armytage l-b-w Papa		4
Mr. Fyfe, b S Mahomed	...	3
Capt Marriman, c Aziz b Papa	...	9
Capt Hayne, b S Mahomed	...	0
Capt Davies, c Attar, b Papa	...	7
Mr Stephenson, not out	...	0
Extras	...	10
Total	...	151

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

K H Contractor, b Kelly	...	42
S A Aziz, run out	...	4
Usufbeg, not out	...	231
S N Patel, b w Kelly	...	0
G M Shaik, b Clemson	...	0
S Mahomed, st Stephenson, b Kelly		5
Hassan Ali, b Kelly	...	0
S Papa, c Clemson, b Hayne	...	11
M A Attar, not out	...	6
A L Curtay ... S Hussain ...		Did not bat.
Extras	...	18
Total.....		317

FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

TIES FOR THE I. F. A. SHIEL D

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, July 3.

The following are the ties for the Indian Football Association Shield:—

First Round—(A.) East Yorks v. Rangers; (B.) Sovabazar v. Tajhat; (C.) Bristol United v. New Union; (D.) Mohun Bagan v. Y. M. C. A.; (E.) Royal Irish v. Customs; (F.) Dalhousie v. King's Own.

Second Round—(G.) Winners of (A.) v. Black Watch; (H.) Winners of (C.) v. 91st Highlanders; (J.) Town Club v. Eastern Association; (K.) Winners of (D.) v. E.B.S.R. (L.) Winners of (F.) v. Chinsurah Sporting; (N.) Calcutta v. St. Xavier's.

Third Round—(—) winners of (G.) v. winners of (H.); (—) winners of (I.) v. winners of (J.); (Q.) winners of (K.) v. winners (L.); (R.) winners of (M.) v. winners of N.

Semi finals—Winners of (O.) v. winners P.); (T.) winners of (Q.) v. winners of R. of (Final—Winners of (S.) v. winners of (T.).

POONA ATHLETICS.

LOYAL NORTH LANCASTERS' SPORTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, July 3.

The Loyal North Lancs Regiment this evening held their annual sports on their football ground at Ghorpuri, where a large number of ladies and gentlemen, among whom were Col. and Mrs. Cadell, had assembled to witness some close and exciting finishes in the varied programme of events.

The Inter-Company Competition for the Points Cup was very keen and at the end of the programme "D" Coy. were announced the winners. For the gold medal Sgt. Spencer and Pte. Turley tied with an equal number of points, the former winning the high and long jumps and the 220-yards with great dash for a man of his years, while Turley annexed the 100-yards, 220-yards and quarter-mile.

The band of the Dorsetshire Regiment enlivened the proceedings with music and at the conclusion of the programme Mrs. Jourdain, wife of the officer commanding, distributed the prizes. Three cheers for Mrs. Jourdain were given before the gathering broke up.

The following are the results of the chief events.—

Company Half-Mile race—1st, D. Coy. 2nd, F. Coy. and A. Coy.

High Jump—1st, Sgt. Spencer, 2nd Pte. Edwards; 3rd, Ptes. Durand and Andrews.

Long Jump—1st, Sgt. Spencer; 2nd, Pte. Calan; 3rd, Pte. Haward.

One Mile Race—1st, Pte. Coultray; 2nd, Pte. Lowe; 3rd, Pte. Boggan.

Victoria Cross Race—1st, Ptes. Copley and Clarke, dead heat; 3rd, Pte. Durand.

Veterans' Race, 120 yards—Lce-Cpl Porter, Pte. Gibson, Sgt. Hollis.

Open Mile—1st, Sgt. Boatwright Ox. and Bucks; 2nd Lce.-Cpl Walker, Middlesex; 3rd, Pte. Coultray.

Hurdle Race—1st, Sgt. Spencer; 2nd, Pte. Berryman; 3rd, Ptes. Callan and Magona.

Football Shield with silver medals—1st league, "F" Coy; 2nd league (bronze medals), "G" Coy.

The Hockey Cup was won by "E" Company.

SALSETTE WATER SUPPLY.

PROPOSED REDUCTION IN CHARGES

Mr. P. R Cadell, Municipal Commissioner, has addressed the Bombay Corporation on the Salsette Water Supply to the following effect: A supply of Municipal water is at present given to certain places in Salsette. The consumption is not very heavy at present but it is not sufficient even for the present population and will be considerably increased with the steady rise in population which may be expected during the next few years. It is not possible for the local bodies to provide themselves with a suitable water supply of their own chiefly on account of the prohibitive cost and partly perhaps because two of the most convenient sites for storage in Tulsi and Vehar have been taken up by the Bombay, Municipality. These local bodies are therefore anxious for an increased supply which it will be in the power of the Corporation to give for a good many years, when the Tansa supply is increased. In Mr. Trivess Smith's Water report of 14th August 1911 he states as his opinion that the demand of Salsette will increase from 500,000 gallons per day to 1 1-2 million gallons within the next ten years and that this amount can easily be spared to them as the surplus water for the next ten years will be at least 2 million gallons per diem. The actual consumption of Municipal water in Salsette during the last year was 363,000 gallons per diem. The general rate charged for this was 12 annas per 1,000 gallons and the receipts amounted to Rs. 99,623. The charge for the supply now to be given can be calculated either on a "pro rata" share of the cost or at a flat rate in buik as at present. Mr. Smith calculates that the proportionate share of the Tansa water supply for 2 million gallons per diem would be Rs. 8,35,737 plus a small annual charge for maintenance. Supposing that the local bodies of Salsette were to pay a 5 per cent. rate on this cost, and were to receive the full amount of 2 million gallons of water per diem the cost of the water woud amount to about one anna for 1,000 gallons. If, however, the amount taken was only the present quantity of 500,000 gallons per diem the cost would be about 4 annas per 1,000 gallons. To this would have to be added the cost of distribution pipes. This is not, however, a fair method of calculation. Tansa water when brought into Bombay will actually cost a little more than one anna per 1,000 gallons. But the Bombay Corporation will have had all the labour and risk of raising the money for and carrying out the work in addition to the cost of distribution in Bombay and the maintenance of the Water Department. In the Commissioner's opinion therefore a general rate should be charged as at present. The present charge is as I have stated 12 annas per 1,000 gallons but this charge, which necessitates the local bodies retailing it at one rupee per 1,000 gallons, is heavy on the consumer and would yield an undue profit to us as the water is surplus to our own requirements. It must also be remembered that the cost of distribution pipes in Salsette would be considerable. At present several local bodies take water from the Tulsi and Vehar supply at points adjacent to their own limits. In future, however, as explained in the Hydraulic Engineer's report they will have to take a connection from the Tansa supply at Ghatkoper. A rate of annas 8 per 1,000 gallons will therefore, be, ample for the present and will give the Corporation a quite sufficiently handsome profit. It would be possible to reduce the charge in the case of domestic consumption if all goes well in the City, but the rate of 8 annas per 1,000 gallons is at present charged in Bombay for industrial under-taking and it would not be safe to reduce it until the exact result of the present heavy expenditure upon water is known. The supply immediately required of 500,000 gallons would at 8 annas per 1,000 gallons yield a sum of Rs. 91,250 but this quantity is certain to be considerably increased. The Special Officer, Salsette, who is in charge of this question has been informed that it will not be possible to give any absolute guarantee since the claims of Bombay must always have preference over those of Salsette, but that there should be no difficulty in supplying the amount of water required upto 1 1-2 million gallons per diem for the next ten years.

Mr. Lynch, M P., is to ask the Premier to consider the advisability of abolishing the office of Poet Laureate.

NATIVE PROBLEM IN SOUTH AFRICA.

AN IMPORTANT LAND BILL.

The Capetown correspondent of the "Manchseter Guardian" wrote on May 21st:—During the recess General Hertzog, as Minister for Native Affairs, made a number of speeches advocating the policy of defining certain areas as white and others as black and separating the European and Bantu race as far as the ownership and occupation of land is concerned and also skilled labour. The policy was popular, not only among Europeans but also, though to a far smaller extent, among the natives. No mention was made of any legislation in this direction in the Governor's speech on the opening of Parliament, though immediately before the crisis a bill had been promised in a speech made by the Prime Minister at Standerton. But General Hertzog continued his campaign on this subject, and was strongly supported by General De Wet. The matter was brought before Parliament by a Free State member, and in answering him Mr. Sauer, the new Minister for Native Affairs, signified that he intended to introduce a bill dealing with the ownership and occupation of land, but not with squatting. General Hertzog at once protested against the exclusion of the latter topic, and Mr. Sauer has now introduced a bill dealing with the whole question, and after a long and eminently worthy debate it has been read a second time.

They are the facts as regards the genesis of the bill—these and one other namely that no man in South Africa has a more strongly featured character in respect of native affairs than Mr. Sauer. He is the new Minister for Native Affairs, but this is not the first time that he has held a portfolio with this title. It is now over thirty years since he first held office under Sir Thomas Scanlen, in whose Ministry he also controlled native affairs. It then fell to his lot to deal with the Basuto War, which had been originated by the preceding Government at the instigation of Sir Bartle Frere. General Gordon was for a time Commandant General of the Cape forces, and he and Mr. Sauer vainly endeavoured to effect peace. Eventually quiet was restored by an agreement effected between Mr. Merriman and Lord Derby handing over Basutoland to the Imperial authorities. Ever since then Mr. Sauer has enjoyed to a singular extent the confidence of the natives, and it is perhaps well, as he himself said, that a bill capable of much misrepresentation should be in the hands of a Minister whom the natives trust.

PROVISION OF NATIVE AREAS.

Mr. Sauer was able to show that he had on one occasion, many years ago, mentioned with approval the policy of separating the natives from the Europeans. But it cannot be gainsaid that, as Mr. Merriman insisted, the bill goes right across the traditional policy of the Cape. It is true that the Cape has had great native territories which have been in the main locked to European landowners, but these are comparatively recent acquisitions, and in the rest of the country the traditional policy of the Cape has been to keep the different sections together and give them equality of opportunity. It is not without much searching of heart that men like Mr. Merriman can be brought to support a bill which has a wholly different ideal.

The bill proposes to prohibit natives selling or leasing land to Europeans in native areas and European from selling or leasing land to natives in European areas. It also proposes dealing with native squatters who are on land without title, but this is not to come into operation until a Commission has suggested, and Parliament has approved of, areas where the squatters can go to—very probably by expropriating the land on which they are and selling it to them. Beyond this the bill hardly goes, the rest of the clauses being mainly consequential. Everything depends on the way in which the land is divided. At present in the Cape natives hold between eight and nine acres of land a head, or some sixty acres a family, and considering that this includes a huge tract of the finest land in South Africa, where a man may grow rich on ten acres, there is not much reason to fear as far as the Cape is concerned that the native will be unfairly dealt with, especially when it is remembered that vast numbers of the natives are labourers working on European farms and mines, and that the demand for labour enables them almost to dictate terms.

"A VAST REVOLUTION."

The bill does not deal with one great evil, namely municipal locations, where natives constantly drift from all parts and where the men too often live in barbarous debauchery maintained by the earnings, too often shamefully got, of the women. It is here more than anywhere else that the evil effects of close contact between natives and Europeans shows itself. In the country, no doubt, effects are also evil, and a native neighbour may easily make a farm uninhabitable by a white man with a family. Moreover, though in the Cape we give the native many rights on paper, we give him no real power. We keep him off the register when we can. We do not admit him into Parliament. We discountenance him on minor bodies and in the Civil Service. We leave him with an empty title to rights which he cannot in effect exercise.

A very remarkable speech was made in the second-reading debate by General Hertzog. He insisted on these points, and spoke with an appreciation of the native which surprised many. The bill, according to this, is only the beginning of a large policy. That policy does not merely restrict the native in regard to the purchase of land. It also offers him a sphere where he can develop his national life on natural lines, with the superintendence of the European when this is needed, but without further let or hindrance. Here he may evolve a system of education, of culture and of industry suited to his needs, and here the educated men, the natural leaders of the nation, may find a vocation worthy of the highest powers. In consequence of this the demand for labour in the native territories must tend as industries develop there to withdraw native labour from the white areas and so force the white employers to depend on white labour. And the end must be a parallelism brought with interest and instruction to both sections. This is the real native policy on which the country is now half unconsciously entering. A vast revolution is being introduced unseen. An experiment never before tried is being initiated. Let it at least be admitted that this tremendous step is being taken in a spirit of justice and good-will and with a profound sense of responsibility.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

The following Season Reports for the week ending 1st July are published:—

Karachi.—No rain during week; for season maximum 24 cents at Thano Bulakhan, minimum 1 cent at Kotri and Batoro. Inundation satisfactory. Harvesting of summer crops continues in Tatta taluka. Sowing of rice seedlings continues. Transplantation in progress in Sujaval, Ghorabari and Shahbandar talukas. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate except in Karachi taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient except in Karachi taluka. Drinking water-supply sufficient. Price of rice 7, of 11 1-2 and of jowari 12 1-2 seers per rupee. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of grass and of kadbi 26 seers per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karachi 30 per cent. less than normal.

Sukkur.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 12 cents at Mirpur, minimum 27 cents at Shikarpur. Rainfall beneficial. River at Bukkur 10 feet 7 1-5 inches against 8 feet 8 2-5 inches on same date last year. Kharif sowing continues. Inundation insufficient in parts of Garhi Yasin, Sukkur and Pano Akil talukas. Fodder-supply deficient in Ghotki and Pano Akil talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 10, of bajri 13, of wheat 11 and of rice 6-1-2 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 6 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Sukkur 33-3 and of bajri 16·1 per cent less than normal.

Larkana.—Rain during week 2 cents at Larkana, in the district maximum 20 cents at Johi, minimum 4 cents at Mehar; for season 2 cents at Larkana, in the district maximum 48 cents at Kambar, minimum 1 cent at Kakar. Rainfall beneficial. Sowing of rice continues, and of jowari commenced in Dadu taluka. Transplantation commenced in Rato-dero, Kambar and Labdaria talukas. Locusts appeared in Dadu taluka but no damage reported. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 12, of bajri 12 and of rice 9 seers per rupee. Price of kadbi 2 1-2 maunds per rupee. Quantity of jowari and bajri purchasable per rupee at Larkana 31·4 per cent. less than normal.

Hyderadad.—Four cents of rain during week at Badin; for season maximum 1 66 cents at Badin, minimum 6 cents at Matli. Cultivation of cotton commenced in Hala taluka. Transplantation commenced in Badin, Guni and Tando Bago talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient except in Hala taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition. supply of drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation deficient in parts of Guni and Tando Allahyar talukas. Price of jowari 11, of bajri 12, of rice 8 and of wheat 9 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 40 for 100 bundles of 20 seers each. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Hyderabad 32·3 and of bajri 25 per cent. less than normal.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Two cents of rain during week at Thul; for season 82 cents at Jacobabad, in the district maximum 29 cents at Kandkot, minimum 8 cents at Shahdrpur. Rainfall beneficial. Kharif cultivation in progress. Fodder procurable. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 13 and of bajri 13 1-2 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Jacobabad 41 and of bajri 39 per cent. less than normal.

Thar and Parkar.—Rain during week 20 cents at Mirpur Khas, in the district maximum 2 inches 24 cents at Digri, minimum 16 cents at Khipro; for season 64 cents at Mirpur Khas, in the district maximum 3 62 cents at Digri, minimum 74 cents at Nagar Parkar. Rainfall general and beneficial but insufficient. Kharif cultivation in Nara and Jamrao and commenced in parts of the Desert. Summer crops in good condition. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agriculture stock in good condition and sufficient. Price of jowari 12, of bajri 11 1-2, of rice 8 and of wheat 10 per rupee. Price of grass 4 bundles per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Mirpur Khas 33·3 per cent less than normal.

Nawabshah.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 36 cents at Sakrand, minimum 1 cent at Shahdadpur. Kharif cultivation commenced in Moro and Sakrand talukas and in progress elsewhere. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of drinking water adequate. Price of jowari 13, of bajri 13, of wheat 10 and of 6 seers per rupee. Price of dry kadbi Rs. 12 per 100 bundles of 10 seers each. Quantity jowari purchasable per rupee at Nawabshah 18 3-4 and of bajri 20 per cent. less than normal.

Panch Mahals.—Rain during week 8 inches 19 cents at Godhra, in the district maximum 5 inches 96 cents at Halol, minimum 3 inches 33 cents at Jhalod; for season 16 inches 1 cents Godhra, in the district maximum 13 inches 33 cents at Halol, minimum 6 inches 69 cents at Jhalod. Rainfall general, sufficient and beneficial to agricultural operations. Break needed. Kharif sowing in progress. Transplantation of rice commenced. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Water-supply adequate. Price of bajri 12 and of maize 12 1-2 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Godhra 31 and of maize 42 per cent. less than normal.

Broach.—Rain during week 13 inches 29 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 14 inches 86 cents at Vagra, minimum 12 inches 1 cent at Jambusar; for season 19 inches 21 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 23 inches 56 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 15 inches 80 cents at A'mod. Rainfall general, well distributed and sufficient for agricultural operations. Break desirable. Sowing retarded owing to continuous rain. Germinated seedlings thriving except in low-lying lands where slightly damaged owing to continuous rain. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 12 1-2, of bajri 11, rice 7, of gram 10 and of wheat 9 seers per rupee. Price of hay Rs. 1-8-0 per 100 lbs. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Broach 26·47 per cent less than normal.

Surat.—Rain during week 9 inches 42 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 21 inches 90 cents at Bulsar min mum 9 inches 14 cents at Olpad; for season 20 inches 14 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 51 inches 74 cents at Pardi, minimum 18 inches 12 cents at Olpad. Rainfall heavy excessive in the southern talukas. Break needed. Sowing of kharif crops in progress Agricultural operations retarded in some places owing excessive rain. Transplantation of rice commenced. Germinated seedlings in good condition except in parts of parts of Bulsar and Pardi talukas where they were damaged by rain.
Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition Water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 10 chataks per rupee. Price of dry grass Rs. 1-9-0 per 100 lbs. Quantity of jowari purchasible per rupee at Surat 33·6 per cent. less than normal.

Thana.—Rain during week 22 inches 34 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 27 inches 42 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 12 inches 21 cents at Dahanu, 20 inches 28 cents at Jawhar; for season 41 inches 10 cents at Thana, in the district maximum 41 inches 13 cents at Bhiwndi, minimum 20 inches 63 cents at Dahanu, 36 inches 35 cents at Jawhar. Rainfall sufficient and well distributed throughout the district. Transplantation commenced in some parts of the district. Seedlings in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply sufficient. Price of rice 6 seers 9 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Thana 31 per cent. less than normal.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily; heavy, on 25th, 26th and 27th; total of week 12 inches 97 cents, total to date 25 inches 85 cents, being 3 inches 65 cents above average. Abnormal temperature 4° cool on 25th, 5° cool on 27th, 2° warm on 29th, and 30th and 1° warm on 1st; temperature normal on 26th and 28th. Vapour in air normal on 25th, 27th and 1st and excessive on all other days. Wind normal on 25th; abnormal wind from west on 26th, from north-north-west on 27th, from north-west on 28th, from east-north-east on 29th and 30th and from east on 1st. Thunder and lightning on 26th and thunderstorm on 27th.

Kolaba.—Rain during week 15 inches 8 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 33 inches 9 cents at Panvel, minimum 16 inches 7 cents at Mahad; for season 26 inches 35 cents at Alibag. Rainfall general. Transplantation commenced. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate. Price of rice 7 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Alibag 34 per cent. less than normal.

Ratnagiri.—Rain during week 6 inches 11 cents at Ratnagiri, in the District maximum 15 inches 71 cents at Dapoli, minimum 2 inches 54 cents at Malvan; for season 24 inches 91 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 42 inches 72 cents at Mandangad, minimum 19 inches 30 cents at Devgad. Rain insufficient in Ratnagiri taluka and in southern part of the district. Kharif sowing continues. Transplantation of rice commenced. Supply of fodder and water plentiful. Agricultural stock in good condition. Stocks of grain adequate. Price of rice 7 seers 13 chataks per rupee. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Ratnagiri 25·5 per cent less than normal.

Kanara.—Rain during week 7 inches 14 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 6 inches 28 cents at Supa, minimum 1 inch 61 cents at Haliyal, for season 29 inches 65 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 21 inches 4 cents, at Ankola, minimum 7 inches 95 cents at Haliyal. Rainfall general and beneficial it was insufficient in Karwar and Ankola talukas. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice completed in Siddapur taluka, nearly completed in Haliyal taluka and Mudigod petha and continues elsewhere. Germination good. Transplantation commenced in parts os Sirsi, Karwar, Kumta and Honavar talukas and Bhatkal petha. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation sufficient. Cattle generally good and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of rice 7 1-4 and of hill-miliets 12 seers per rupee. Price of grass Re. 1 for 67 bunbles. Quantity of rice purchasable per rupee at Karwar 34·1 per cent. less than normal.

East Khandesh.—Rain during week 2 inches 71 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 7 inches 26 cents at Parola, minimum 2 inches 49 cents at Yaval; for season 5 inches 1 sent at Oalgaon. in the district maximum 9 inches 76 cents at Chopda, minimum 5 inches 18 cent at Chalisgaon. Rainfall general and sufficient Kharif, showing continues. Sowing of cotton almost completed in parts of Jalgaon' Chopda, Jamner and Pachora talukas and Bhadgaon and Erandol pethas. Germinated seedlings of cotton in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 14 chataks and of bajri 11 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowary purchasable per rupee at Jalgaon 50 and of bajri 42 per cent. less than normal.

West Khandesh.—Rain during week 42 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 6 inches 9 cents at Navapur, minimum 98 cents at Sakri: for season 8 inches 83 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 12 inches 97 cents at Navapur, minimum 5 inches 13 cents at Sakri. Rainfall good all over the district except in parts of Sindkheda taluka where it is needed. Sowing of kharif crops in progress. Germinated seedlings in fair condition in Nandurbar, Taloda and Sindkheda talukas. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water for irrigation improved. Price of wheat 9 seers 5 chataks, of jowari 11 seers 3 chataks, of bajri11 seers 2 chataks and of rice 6 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Dhulia 36·4 and of jowari 44 per cent. less than normal.

Nasik.—Rain during week 9 inches 78 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 23 inches 29 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 2 inches 1 cent at Malegaon; for season 19 inches 16 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 42 inches 68 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 5 inches 35 cents at Nandgaon. Rainfall sufficient in all talukas except Malegaon and excessive in south-west of the district. Agricultural operations retarded owing to heavy and continuous rain in parts of Igatpuri, Peint and Nasik talukas; elsewhere early crops are being sown. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Water-supply adequate. Price of bajri 11 seers 1 chatak per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Nasik 34·92 per cent. less than normal.

Ahmednagar.—Rain during week 4 inches 29 cents at Nagar, in the district maximum 8 inches 21 cents at Akola, minimum 2 inches 34 cents at Nevasa; for season 10 inches 9 cents at Nagar,in the district maximum 12 inches 17 cents at Akola, minimum 3 inches 19 cents at Nevasa. Rainfall general. Lands being prepared of kharif cultivation. Sowing of kharif crops commenced. Sowing of bajri retarded in Rahuri, Sangamner and Kopargaon talukas owing to excessive rain. Germinated seedlings of cotton and green gram in fair condition in Nargar taluka. Cattle in poor condition. Agricultural stock dificient. Fodder-supply scanty. Drinking water-supply improved owing to recent rainfall. Supply of water in wells increasing. Price of jowari 11 seers and of bajri 10 seers 14 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi Rs. 4-4-0 per 100 bundles. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Ahmednagar 49 per cent. less than normal.

Distress generally decreasing. Return of emigrants continues. Six kitchens and fourteen poor-houses continue to give relief. Three cattle camps still open, but are being rapidly vacated. Government grass still finds ready sale. Wages 2 to 4 annas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Prices of food-grains high and generally stationary. Public health generally fair. Gratuitous relief being given to 14,585 persons.

Poona.—Rain during week 8 inches 10 cents at Haveli, in the district maximum 16 inches 2 cents at Mulshi, minimum 54 cents at Indapur; for season 14 inches 71 cents at Haveli, in the district maximum 25 inches 98 cents at Mulshi, minimum 2 inches 70 cents at Indapur. Rainfall heavy in the western, and sufficient in the eastern part of the district except in Indapur and Bhimthadi talukas where more rain is urgently needed. Sowing of kharif crops continues except in Indapur taluka where lands being prepared for kharif cultivation Fodder supply sufficient except in Dhond petha. Agricultural stock sufficient except in Indapur taluka and Dhond petha. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of jowari 10 seers 13 chataks and of bajri 10 seers 3 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Poona 39 and of bajri 33 per cent. less than normal. Stocks of grain sufficient. Demand and supply of labour generally well balanced. Rates of wages 4 to 6 annas for males and 2 to 4 annas for females. Condition of cultivators and labourers fair. Dole being distributed to 18 village servants and 64 decrepit persons.

Sholapur.—Rain during week 2 inches 69 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 2 inches 92 cents at Barsi, minimum 1 inch 29 cents at Malsiras; for season 4 inches 76 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 4 inches 92 cents at Barsi, minimum 1 inch 93 cents at Malsiras. Rainfall good, but more needed everywhere. Sowing resumed everywhere. Kadbi available but dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient except in parts of Malsiras and Karmala talukas where slightly improved in some places by recent rain. Water for irrigatton deficient in parts of Pandharpur, Sangola and Malsiras talukas. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 14 seers 12·8 chataks per rupee. Price of kadbi at Sholapur Rs. 20 to 25 per 1,000 bundles. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Sholapur 35·66 per cent. less than normal. Dole being distributed to 69 village servants.

Satara.—Rain during week 3 inches 61 cents at Satara in the district maximum 11 inches 37 cents at Javli, minimum 37 cents at Man; for season 9 inches 90 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 32 inches 89 cents at Javli, minimum 3 inches 40 cents at Man, Rainfall general and sufficient except in Man and Khatav talukas. Sowing of rice, bajri, jowari and groundnut in progress. Germinated seedlings and garden crops in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of of water for drinking and irregation adequate. Price of jowari 12 seers and of bajri 11 seers 6 chataks per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Satara 29·4 and of bajri 28·9 per cent. less than normal.

Bijapur.—Rain during week maximum 1 inch 75 cents at Bijapur, minimum 45 cents at Indi, for season 3 inches 95 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 4 inches 30 cents at Bagevadi, minimum 45 cents at Badami. More rain needed. Kharif sowing continues but retarded in some places for want of rain. Seedlings in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. 3,264 lbs. of Government grass sold during week. Agricultural stock sufficient and in fairly good condition. Water for drinking and irrigation adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Price of jowari 24 2½, of bajri 26¼ and of kadbi 75 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Bijapur 47·9 and of bajri 43 per cent, less than normal.

Belgaum.—Rain during week 2 inches 40 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 6 inches 81 cents at Chandgad, minimum 13 cents at Parasgad; for season 9 inches 64 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 25 inches 66 cents at Chandgad, minimum 98 cents at Parasgad. Rainfall sufficient in parts of Belgaum, Chikodi, Sampgaon, Khanapur and Hukeri talukas and Chandgad petha and more needed in parts of Gokak, Parasgad and Hukeri talukas and Murgod petha. Sowing of kharif jowari continues in parts of Athni, Gokak and Parasgad talukas and Murgod petha. Germinated seedlings and garden crops in good condition. Fodder-supply adequate. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient, Price of jowari 11, of bajri 11 1-2, of wheet 8 1-4 and of rice 7 seers per rupee. Quantity of jowari purchasable per rupee at Belgaum 40·5 and of bajri 34·3 per cent. less than normal.

Dharwar.—Rain during week 76 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 2 inches 46 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 12 cents at Ranebennur; for season maximum 5 inches 58 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 6 inches 63 cents at Kalghatgi, minimum 20 cents at Nargund. Rainfall partial. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice almost completed. Germination in good condition. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply for drinking and irrigation sufficient. Price of rice at Dharwar 7 seers 14 chataks and of jowari 11 seers 6 chataks per rupee, Price of kadbi 100 lbs. per rupee. Quantity of food-grains purchasable per rupee at Dharwar 43·1 per cent. less than normal.

Kathiwar.—Rain during week 3 inches 53 cents at Rajkot, in theAgency maximum 10 inches 15 cents at Songadh, minimum 6 cents at Bajana in Jhalawad, for season 10 inches 15 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 25 inches 79 cents at Kundla in Bhavnagar State, minimum 75 cents at Derdi in Babra Thana. Irrigation of sugarcane in progress. Kharif sowing commenced. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate. Price of bajri at Rajakot 10 seers 4 chataks per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable per rupee at Rajkot 33 per cent. less than normal.

Baroda.—Rain during week maximum 5 inches at 42 cents at Baroda minimum 27 cents at Mehsana; for season 20 inches 80 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 23 inches 68 cents at Navsari, minimum 61 cents at Mehsana. Sowing of cotton, bajri and other kharif crops continues in parts of Baroda, Navsari, Kadi and Amerli divisions. Caterpillars have made their appearance in some fields in Sankheda taluka. Agricultural stock in good condition. Supply of fodder and water adequate Price of wheat at Baroda 19, of bajri 20, of jowari 20 and of rice 15 lbs. per rupee.

Cutch.—Rain during week 78 cents at Bhuj, in the Agency maximum 4 inches 96 cents at Rapar minimum 16 cents at Mundra; for season 3 inches 15 cents at Bhuji in the Agency maximum 6 inches 46 cents at Rapar minimum 86 cents at Mandvi. Rainfall general and beneficial. Harvesting of summer crops in progress. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock inadequate but generally in fair condition. Supply of water for drinking sufficient. Water in wells adequate. Price of bajri at Bhuj 7 seers 26 tolas per rupee. Price of hay 56 and of kadbi 44 seers per rupee. Quantity of bajri purchasable at Bhuj per rupee 38 per cent less than normal.

Rewa Kantha.—Rain during week maximum 25 inches 3 cents at Nandod in Raipipla minimum 1 inch 55 cents at Kadana for season maximum 31 inches 48 cents at Nandod minimum 5 inches 53 cents at Sanjeli Rainfall general timely and well distributed but excessive in parts Heavy floods reported from some places. Sowing in progress. Germinated seedlings in good condition but washed away by heavy rain in parts Caterpillars appeared in some places but no noticeable damage reported. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Supply of water for drinking and irrigation sufficient.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Mr. Shankar Keshav Sathe, Huzur Deputy Collector, Kulaba, is granted privilege leave for two months and thirteen days with effect from 1st July or subsequent date.

Mr. Kamalakar Hari Sathaye, Acting Mamlatdar, taluka Bhimthadi in the district of Poona, a Magistrate of the second class.

Mr. S. B. Kale, Mamlatdar, taluka Khanapur in the district of Satara, is appointed a Magistrate of the Second Class.

Mr. Homusji Mancherji Cama to be a Delegate to aid in the adjudication of cases arising under the Act within the local limits of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court at Bombay, in the room of Mr. Shapurji Jiwaji deceased.

Mr. J. S. Rege, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, was in charge of the current duties of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Panch Mahals, in addition to his own, from the 8th to the 18th April both days inclusive.

Mr. Vishindas Rambux Mirchandani, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests and Sub-Divisional Forest Officer, West Khandesh, is allowed combined leave for thirteen months.

Mr. Kewalram Tulsidas Sujansingani, Temporary Sub-Engineer, is permitted to resign his appointment with effect from 7th July.

Mr. A. Battacharya, passed on the 3rd June an examination in Marathi according to the Lower Standard.

A temporary appointment of Second Class Fourth Grade, Subordinate Judge is created with effect from the 1st July 1913, pending further orders, and to appoint Mr. R. S. Savanur to hold it, and to do duty as Additional Second Class Subordinate Judge, Gokak, pending further orders.

Mr. Ramkrishna Anandrao Nadkarni to act as Huzur Deputy Collector, Kolaba during the absence on leave of Mr, Shankar Keshav Sathe or pending further orders.

Mr. Framji Jehangir Dosabhai Framji Karaka is appointed a Probationer in the Imperial Customs Service, with effect from the 15th May and is posted to Bombay.

Mr. Bozanji K. Illava to act as Third Grade Assistant Collector of Excise, Khandesh and Nasik Districts, vice Mr. Phirozshah Pallanji reverting, and during the remaining period of absence on leave of Mr. Rustom Pestanji Jehangir, or pending further orders.

Mr. B. V. Deshpande is appointed Clerk of the Court, Murbad, vice Mr H. T. Nene, transferred.

Temporary Assistant Surgeon N. J. Vazifdar, has been placed on general duty under the Chemical Analyser to Government, Bombay, with effect from the forenoon of 13th June.

Assistant Surgeon M. G. Oka, L.M. and S., has been appointed as a Medical Officer in charge Scott Hospital, Palanpur, with effect from the forenoon of 9th June 1913 vice assistant Surgeon M. L. Manghirmalani, transferred.

Assistant Surgeon M. L. Manghirmalani, has been appointed as a Teacher in the Medical School, Hyderabad, Sind, with effect from the forenoon of 11th June 1913 vice Assistant Surgeon M. G. Oka, transferred.

Mr. Balkrishna Vishnu Chakradev, Mamlatdar of Bagevadi, on leave, is transferred to Chiplun.

The election of Mr. R. N. Kini, Mamlatdar and Member, as Vice-President of the Taluka Local Board of Bankapur in the Dharwar district vice Mr. R. J. Basrur resigned on transfer, is approved.

Mr. Ganesh Bapuji Deshmukh to be President of the Municipality of Roha-Ashtami in the Kolaba district.

The transfer of Mr. Shankar Prabhakar Joshi, Overseer, Second Grade, from the West Khandesh to the Ahmednagar district is cancelled.

Mr. Krishnaji Vasudev Joshi, Magistrate, First Class, Bijapur, to be Sub-Divisional Magistrate of the sub-division comprising the talukas of Indi, Sindgi Bagewadi and Muddebihal, vice Mr V. N. Sathaye,

The election of the following gentlemen as Vice-Presidents of the Taluka Local Boards in the Ahmednagar District mentioned against their names is approved:—Messrs Trimbak Vinayak Dixit, Mamlatdar, Akola; Vishnu Shankar Tambe, Mamlatdar, Jamkhed; Pandharinath Dada Mangi, Karjat; Vinayak Ramchandra Sane, Mamlatdar, Kopargaon; C. D'Souza, Mamlatdar, Ahmednagar; Govind Ramkrishna Takalkar, Nevasa; Vishnu Moreshwar Dabholkar, Mamlatdar, Parner; Vinayak Bapuji Shrotri, Mamlatdar, Rahuri; Laxman Khanderao Kulkarni, Mamlatdar, Sangamner; Mahadev Atmaram Phanse, Mamlatdar, Shevgaon; Raghunath Hari Lele, Mamlatdar, Shrigonda.

The election of Mr. S. S. Pitambare, Mamlatdar, as Vice-Presidnt of thee Taluka Local Board of Sakri in the West Khandesh District is approved.

PRUDENT PERSONS ARE LIKE PINS—Their heads prevent them from going too far and look for something better than STEARN'S ATLAS TONIC, the last word in tonics. It tones the liver and helps digestion, while it feeds the brain, the nerves and the muscles. It is this double action on the system that renders ATLAS TONIC an ideal tonic for the tropics. It is non-excitant and has lasting effects. Sold by all Chemists in India. Literature free on application to MARTIN AND HARRIS, Bombay or Calcutta.

NOTES FROM THE MAIL.

COW BARN THAT COST £3,000.

To house nine English cows Mr. Frederick Underwood, the president of the Wisconsin railroad, has built a luxurious barn at a cost of £3,000 says a New York correspondent. There is shaded electric light at the head of each manger and running water for drinking.

RECIPE FOR LONG LIFE.

Mrs. Rebecca Clark, of High-road, Wood Green, who is believed to be the oldest woman in England, has just celebrated her 109th birthday. Her sight and hearing are unimpaired. Despite an attack of bronchitis during the winter she is in splendid health. Asked for the recipe for long life she replied: "Work hard and eat well; go to bed early, and get out betimes." The old lady has never been in a motor-bus, and only once in a tramcar, but she enjoys an occasional trip by motor-car.

ONE ALIEN EXPELLED PER DAY.

Last year 382 criminal aliens were expelled. During the seven years the Aliens Act has been in force 2,555 expulsion orders have been made, giving an average of 365 a year. "A review of the operation year by year of the expulsion provisions of the Aliens Act," says the annual Blue Book issued yesterday, "leaves no doubt that if the Courts are not backward in recommending expulsion and are ready to punish as severely as their powers permit the offence of returning to the United Kingdom after expulsion these provisions afford, or can be made to afford, substantial relief from the burden of alien crime.

CLOTH CAPS IN CHINA.

Not only is China adopting Western methods of government, but Western style of dress is becoming more marked and widespread. In his report on the trade of Chefoo for 1912. Mr. Acting Consul Kirke says. "The old-fashioned, small black cap, with red silk button, is rapidly disappearing in the treaty ports, where cloth caps, mostly with ear-pieces to tie on top, are much in vogue with all class during the winter season, while in summer straw hats of various shapes, the "Homburg" predominating, and sun helmets, are affected by the more advanced Chinese. Socks of foreign type are not yet popular, and foreign leather boots, selling at about 4 dol. (8s. 4d.) a pair, are too expensive for general use."

PEASANT REVELS.

Under the patronage of the British Ambassador, Sir Francis Bertie, a party of eighteen members of the English Folk Dance Society have given three demonstrations of English folk singing and dancing in Paris. The three programs included 52 different folk dances, with at least 20 folk songs. The selected company included fourteen dancers, two vocalists, a violinist (Miss Elsie Avri), and a pianist. The opening performance were given in the presence of Sir Francis Bertie. The morris and sword dances, as well as eigteen of the country dances, have all been collected from the English peasantry during the last seven or eight years. The remaining 65 country dances have been deciphered from Playford's 'English Dancing Master' (1650).

VOTING BY MACHINE.

The President of the Austrian Chamber of Deputies has decided to make a trial of the electric voting machine invented by Herr Neisser Lenz. Each member will have two electric buttons on his desk, one marked "Pro" and the other "Contra." On the wall opposite the President's chair an indicator is fixed, consisting of 516 glass tablets, numbered 1 to 516. These tablets, are dark, but when a vote is taken each shows either a white light for "Pro" or a red light for "Contra." Each member has a number corresponding to one on the board, and can, therefore, personally check the accuracy of his vote. An automatic apparatus counts the vote, and the totals are shown on another indicator. If names are required they are shown on the glass tablets in either red or white letters. In case of a secret vote the glass tablet indicator is switched off, and only the counting apparatus remains active.

A FRANKFURT BLUEBEARD.

The forthcoming trial on the charge of murder of Karl Hopf the Frankfurt Bluebeard appears likely according to the "Berliner Tageblatt," to be one of the most sensational in modern criminal records. The accused is charged with having six time mixed poison with the food and drink of his victims. Hopf was thrice engaged as a druggist by London firms all of which failed. The murders charged against Hopf include first that of a child then of his first wife and a child by his second wife. The bodies of all these have been exhumed, and showed traces of arsenic. In 1911 Hopf's mother died leaving him £1,500. The body is reported to have been hastily cremated but the ashes are now under examination for traces of arsenical poisoning. Hopf's third wife whom he married in London was taken to hospital also suffering from arsenical poisoning. This led to the husband's arrest. Hopf has admitted according to one report, that he administered cholera bacilli in mince and arsenic in champagne. When arrested he had a bottle of poison, which he intended to swallow if caught.

TO DETECT DOPING.

The commission appointed by the French Government some months ago to inquire into the alleged "doping" of racehorses has just presented its report to the Minister of Agriculture. The report deals extensively with the various experiments carried out and their results. It states that the various racing societies who control the sport in France may be perfectly satisfied that the analysis of a horse's saliva after a race reveals without a shadow of doubt if a horse has been doped or not. The commission first set out to satisfy themselves that there was nothing in the saliva of a horse in a normal state after a race which might lead it to be supposed that it had been doped. Racehorses were placed at the disposal of the commission, an imitation race being held under the exact conditions prevailing on a racecourse. Having satisfied themselves on this score, it followed that for anything like the remains of a drug or alcoholic substance to be found in the saliva it must have been introduced into horse's system by intent. Experiments on the special batch of racehorses at the veterinary school at Alfort proved this. Further experiments were made to assertain how long various drugs would leave traces in the saliva of their having been administered. The horses experimented on were dosed, and then about an hour later raced against each other over 2,000 metres. After the race their saliva was taken at regular intervals, with the following results: Cocaine left no trace of its presence after an hour, strychnine remained for five hours, and caffeine remained in evidence for nearly forty-eight hours.

SECRET OF MYSTERIOUS POWER REVEALED AT LAST.

How Prominent People have Gained Wealth and Fame. Simple Method that enables anyone to control thoughts and acts of others, cure diseases and habits without drugs, win the love and friendship of others and read the secret thoughts and desires of people though thousands of miles away.

"TO UPLIFT AND BENEFIT MANKIND," says THE REV. JAMES STANLEY WENTZ.

WONDERFUL BOOK DESCRIBING THIS STRANGE FORCE AND A CHARACTER DELINEATION POST FREE TO ALL WHO WRITE AT ONCE.

The National Institute of Scineces of London, England, has appropriated £5,000 toward a fund for the free distribution of Prof. Knowles' new book, "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces." The book lays bare many astounding facts concerning the practices of Eastern Yogis, and explains a wonderfully simple system for the development of Personal Magnetism, Hypnotic and Telepathic Powers, and the curing of diseases and habits without drugs. The subject of practical character reading is also extensively dealt with, and the author describes a simple method of accurately reading the secret thoughts and desires of others though thousands of miles away. The almost endless stream of letters requesting copies of the book and character delineations indicate clearly the universal interest in Psychological and Occult Sciences.

That Prof. Knowles' system is exciting the interest of the brightest intellect of the present day is clearly shown by the scores of recommendations, among which the following, from representative British publications, the clergy and the medical profession are striking examples:

Prof. Elmer E. Knowles, author of the new book "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces."

THE CHRISTIAN AGE—"Professor Knowles' System has cured disease, corrected bad habits, strengthened memory, and proved highly beneficial in the cultivation of personality and Personal influence."

THE LONDON WEEKLY TIMES.—"Professo Elmer E. Knowles' Complete System of Personal Influence and Healing provides the embryo enthusiast, with just such knowledge as could be adapted to his own personal circumstances and inclinations."

THE LONDON MAIL.—"Professor Knowles' System embraces a great deal of erudition in a form which can be readily grasped by all who have the ability to read and understand simple prose. No better help towards success in life could be desired."

MODERN SOCIETY.—"No modern investigator along psychological lines has received so large an amount of praise as that accorded to Professor Elmer E. Knowles for his marvellous System of Personal Influence and Healing. Here at last is a man who is at once a great scholar, a born teacher and a practical helper—for the instruction papers reveal a nature which is sympathetic and of good fellowship for an ambitious, yet largely misguided population."

THE REV. JAMES STANLEY WENTZ, says:—"No one can give the system a careful perusal without becoming satisfied that in giving this knowledge to the world Prof. Knowles is actuated by the earnest desire to uplift and benefit mankind. I heartily recommend this course to all who desire to develop and cultivate their inner forces."

A LEADING LONDON PHYSICIAN, Dr. R. N. Pickering, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., L.S.A., in a letter to Prof. Knowles, says:—"I consider your system the most complete and accurate literature upon the subject. You have treated the science with much ability."

A PROMINENT AMERICAN PHYSICIAN, A. W. Fisher, M.D., Ph.D., M.E., Principal of the Douglas Institute, writes:—"Your system is very useful to me in my practice."

"Rich and poor alike benefit by the teachings of this new system," says Prof. Knowles, "and the person who wishes to achieve greater success has but to apply the simple rules laid down." That many wealthy and prominent people owe their success to the power of Personal Influence there is not the slightest doubt, but the great mass of people have remained in utter ignorance of these phenomena. The National Institute of Sciences has therefore undertaken the somewhat arduous task of distributing broadcast, without regard for class or creed, the information heretofore possessed by the few. In addition to supplying the books free, each person who writes at once will also receive a character delineation of from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Prof. Knowles.

If you wish a copy of Prof. Knowles' book and a Character Delineation, simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

"I want power of mind,
Force and strength in my look.
Please read my character
And send me your book."

Also send your full name and address (state whether Mr., Mrs., or Miss), write plainly, and address your letter to:—

National Institute of Sciences, Dept. 426 D. No. 258, Westminster Bridge Road, London, S. E., England. If you wish you may enclose 6 annas (stamps of your own country) to pay postage, etc.

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GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

"THE FAUN."

Mr. Edward Knoblauch had a good idea when the thought of "The Faun." Why not introduce a faun to civilised life that its shams and unnaturalness may be pilloried? The faun in the play produced at the Prince of Wales's on mail week stands for the joy of life, for love, for every natural impulse. To conceive an idea for a play and to carry it out are two very different things, however. Mr. Knoblauch has chosen what may be called the realistic manner of treating such a subject. The faun appears to young Lord Stonbury just when he is about to shoot himself because he has lost £70,000 on the turf. After some difficulty Stonbury is convinced that his visitor is not human, for a shot from a revolver passes through the faun and shatters a lamp behind him. A compact is made. The faun wants to see how mortals live, and in return, he will give Stonbury racing tips, for all the secrets of the animal world are open to a faun.

As Prince Silvani he is introduced into society. His manners are strange. He has a habit of sniffing at people and showing his pleasure by a loud laugh, or his displeasure by threatening to attack them, but as he is a foreigner and a prince he is accepted. Here we are in farce. Later Prince Silvani works to kindle love in those who foreswear it. He makes Stonbury's fiancee, a rich heiress, fall in love with a penniless artist, who poses as a decadent, and he storms down the barriers which the Suffragette, Lady Alexandra Vancey, has placed between herself and Lord Stonbury. He even compels Mrs. Hope Clarke, whose husband made a fortune out of hairwash, to allow her daughter to marry the artist, and when his work is done the faun gladly returns to nature, for he is sick of the unnaturalness of mortals and their worship of money.

The idea, it will be seen, is good, but the working out seemed to me to require more fantasy. I do not think that was the fault of Mr. Martin Harvey, whose faun was an engaging creature, a kind of Puck in a leopard's skin, and with an infectious laugh. I can think of no actor who could have better realised the part. It was rather in the writing and in the blend of farce and seriousness. The humour should not have been farcical but satirical and quaint. However, the play seemed to please the audience vastly, and it certainly has more idea in it than most of the plays of commerce. Besides Mr. Martin Harvey, I must praise the titled Suffragette of Miss Madge Fabian, who really acted with much distinction and subtlety. Mr. Basil Hallam as Lord Stonbury acted neatly and precisely, and the engaging Hebrew moneylender of Mr. Charles Glenney was a clever piece of work.

A COMEDY OF IDEALS.

Mr. Ronald Jeans has really tried to say something in "The Cage" produced at the Court Theatre, and for that reason his "Comedy of Ideals," is welcome. It does not cut much ice, as the Americans say, but it does attempt to cut it. "The Cage" is young Max Barger's description of the ready-made profession which fathers choose for their sons. In this case the cage is John Barger's business. Max has had an education, and possesses a soul above money, but precisely what his aspirations are we do not know. Outwardly they make him only flippant and rude to his father. To coin a word, Max "houghtens" him. There is a bit of a scene, and the son is told that if ever he wants to marry he must support his own wife. Pat on that declaration enters Irene Martin, an egotist whom neither Max nor the author apparently understands. She admires the young man's idealism and rebellion, but he falls unconditionally in love with her, and gives in to his father, only to find that her admiration is severely damped. She is determined the father shall be told that Max has only consented to remain in the business for her sake, and that she does not love him. John Barger has a stroke—not, one gathered, as a result of this information. Max has to take up the business, and grows so fond of it and so engrossed in his new ideal of efficiency that when Irene returns after an absence of two and a half years the man she admired for quite different qualities is not, she fears, the Max she knew. By dint of twitting him with his change of ideals she makes him angry, and then she knows that his self-complacency is only a pose. If Max Barger had any power of analysis he would have sent Irene Martin to the right-about as a chilly, self-centred egotist. She is only concerned in how his idealism or the want of it affects her ideal of him. That no doubt, seemed a big thing to her, but if Max had been older he would have known that the Martins of the world are always and only concerned about themselves, and that a woman who is so self-centred is not a woman whose love is worth having. She cannot be taken seriously. From this play one gather that Mr. Robert Deans himself is young—even younger than Max Barger. Also the play would have been much stronger if Max had been obliged to give up some definite aim or some definite ideal, or had even shown that he possessed them still. "The Cage" is interesting and the dialogue contains some good things. It is all under-developed and too sketchy, but it shows decided promise. Mr. C. M. Hallard was good as Max; Miss Ellen O'Malley tried hard not to be irritating as Irene, Mr. Edmud Gwen gave us a finished little sketch of the father and Miss Gwynneth Galton was amusing as the rather futile Mrs. Barger.

THE SHAKESPEARE FESTIVAL.

The Shakspeare Festival at His Majesty's opened with "The Merchant of Venice." The arrangement and setting of the play are the same as in Sir Herbert Tree's previous revivals. I have never seen Sir Herbert Tree play the part of Shylock so well as last night. He was still far too deliberate in much of his speech; but his display of anguish over the flight of his daughter was, indeed, a moving thing. He got a really fine passion into the justification of revenge; handled the difficulties of the scene with Tubal so cleverly as to let its varied emotions glide naturally into and out of each other; displayed a grim concentration all through the trial, and made an exceedingly impressive exit. He was twice called before the curtain after the trial scene, and his reception was a genuinely hearty one, and came impartially from all parts of the house. Miss Neilson-Terry's personality seems too hard for the character of Portia, and her gaiety in the earlier scenes lacked spontaneity. Mr. Basil Gill was again the Bassanio, looking, as usual, very handsome, but not displaying much ardour. Of course, he has drawn "Fair Portia's counterfeit" from that leaden casket pretty often by this time, and in the presence of a good many Portias; but, even so, the discovery might have filled him with a little more rapture than he displayed last night. Mr. Philip Merivale was the least melancholy Antonio we have ever seen; in fact, he made quite a breezy bustling gentleman of that particular "tainted wether or the flock." We liked the Old Gobbo of Mr. Ben Field and the Aragon of Mr. W. R. Creighton, and found the Launcelot of Mr. A. E. George quite interesting, but in no way funny. Miss Maire O'Neil was the Nerissa. Her facial play during the Prince of Morocco's oratorising over the caskets was expressive in a right way, and within due bounds.

A BRILLIANT PLAY.

"L'Habit Vert," the four-act comedy by MM. de Flers and A. de Caillavet, which ran a merry course lately at the Theatre des Varietes, Paris, was transferred in mail week almost entire, to the New Theatre, and served to open a very short season of French plays arranged by Sir Charles Wyndham and Miss Mary Moore, under the direction of Mr. Gaston Mayer. There was a large and brilliant "house," including King Manuel and Queen Amelie of Portugal, to welcome back Mme. Jeanne Granier, who has not been seen in London since her well-remembered appearance in "Education de Prince" in February, 1907. "L'Habit Vert" is, in the first place, an exceedingly adroit satire on that venerable institution the French Academy. The French must, indeed, be fond of their "Immortels," or they would not ridicule them so persistently. Here the big scene—Act III.—is the liveliest of parodies of what goes on at the Institute when a new member makes his first speech under the historic cupola. It happens that the fatuous old Duc de Maulevrier, the much-deceived husband of a modern Mrs. Malaprop from America (none other than Mme. Jeanne Granier herself), has to reply to the speech delivered by the Duchesse's latest admirer, the lively young athlete, Comte Hubert de Latour-Latour, and, as ill-luck will have it an ardent love-letter from the dame to her squire has got mixed up with the Duc's manuscript, so that he suddenly finds himself talking to the august assembly about "mon coco cheri." Discovering his misfortune thus suddenly and dramatically, the Duc—made up very like Mr. Pecksniff—suspends the seance, but is induced, for the Academie's sake, to allow it to be resumed. The curtain to this brilliant third act falls as the Duc continues his eulogy of the new member, his polite phrases being delivered with a ferocity altogether out of keeping with the words themselves. This act, every line of which bristles with wit, would of itself suffice to make the play, but it is only the climax. The culmination, of other scenes equally brilliant and "actual," the fourth and last act, after all this, is of no special importance, being used simply for the purpose of adjusting matters satisfactorily for all concerned. Comte Hubert, by marrying the delicious little lady secretary, Brigitte Touchard, completely restores the elderly Academician's peace of mind, and, incidentally, leaves the amorous Duchesse free to pursue another adorer.

THE GRANIER.

Mme. Granier, with all her old verve and breadth of style, and her fine voice full and rich as ever, has here a part exactly to her liking. She maintains her American accent with remarkable consistency, and her mispronunciations are a constant source of amusement. The very bold Malapropism on which the second curtain falls—it is a variant of one of the many things of the same sort attributed to Mrs. Swanborough—has its justification in the great state of excitement to which the lady has been wrought; and it was the success of a successful evening. M. G. Guy was gorgeously funny as the self-important Duc de Maulevrier; M. Rozemberg made the Comte Hubert exactly "right"; Mlle. Betty Dossmond's Brigitte was a perfect piece of delicate characterisation; and the Parmelins of M. S. Fabre a sheer delight. All the other characters, too, even to the smallest, were beautifully played; and the staging was quite admirable. There was no mistaking the sincerity of the applause that greeted this truly notable performance.

PAINTED LADIES OF ENGLAND

On the questions of cosmetics which is at the moment engaging the attention of the juniuses of the London press, a woman correspondent writes;—We have in this matter all but returned to the habits of the age when the woman of fashion performed her toilette—her rouging and powdering and patching—while receiving her friends. For it is now no uncommon sight for a woman of fashion to "make up" at a public restaurant—that is, after luncheon, say, and thereby save herself the trouble of stepping into the cloakroom. I have seen woman produce powderpuff and red lip-salve, and apply both to their faces without a tremor the entire room. Men think that the use of cosmetics is entirely due to a desire on women's part for the admiration of men. It is not. That is to say, it is as much or as little so as their desire to be in any fashion. In a dressing room at New market at a rece-meeting not long ago a very pretty woman was "touching up" her extremely pretty complexion freely and was remonstrated with by a friend, for she was doing it almost in the dark. "What in the world does it matter," she made answer, "what I really look like? All I mind in what I think I look like.' Again women reject cosmetics that the unwary saleswoman tells them will look "natural." "What on earth is the good of it, then?" an American woman exclaimed in my hearing. What is the good of me paying for it if it won't show?" But the returned exile is a little behind the times. The ordinary old-fashioned rouging is quite out of date. The present "clou" is an artistic make-up—a charming pallor, only slightly darkened eyes, and very red lips. It all sounds extremely silly, but it is really very innocent and done with a candour and harmlessness that Savonarola himself could scarcely have resented.

SLEEPING SICKNESS AND BIG GAME.

Dr Warrington Yorke, of the Liverpool School of Tropical Medicine, lecturing on June 10th to the African Society, dealt with the whole subject of sleeping sickness in Rhodesia and Nyasaland, and expressed the opinion that the number of cases was likely to increase in the future. He added that 11 cases of sleeping sickness, of which one was European, have been found recently in an isolated fly belt south of the Zambesi in Southern Rhodesia—the Sebungwee district, an area 2,500 square miles in extent. It is proposed to remove the native population to fly-free areas. This would save the people in the district, but he thought it would turn it into what would be practically a game reserve. The fauna would multiply and gradually spread into the surrounding districts, and probably the fly would increase and spread "pari passu," until the invasion of surrounding villages demanded further removals. Dr. Yorke proposed that instead of the population being removed the wild fauna of the Sebungwee district should be destroyed, and not allowed to return to the area, but kept back by constant shooting.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A UNIQUE HOTEL.

The Hotel Martha Washington, "the only hotel in the world exclusively for women," is a striking illustration of the degree to which consideration for the comfort of women is carried in the States. Not so very long ago a lady of good social position and the highest character was refused admittance at a London hotel because she arrived late at night unaccompanied. The authorities were obviously unable to exercise any discrimination. Such an incident proves conclusively that London urgently needs an hotel similar to the Martha Washington in New York, and the sooner some enterprising business man inaugurates one, the better for all concerned.

I arrived, says a lady correspondent, at the Martha Washington (a huge twelve-storey building with 430 rooms) at about nine o'clock at night. As I had stored my cabin trunk at the docks I carried no luggage but a suit case—a circumstance which would immediately have aroused apprehensive fears for his bill in the bosom of a London Boniface. Without any questions being asked, I was immediately accommodated with a room, and thereafter was allowed to walk in and out of the hotel just as I pleased. If I had arrived at three o'clock in the morning I should have been received in just the same manner.

THE LITTLE PAGE GIRL.

A little page girl dressed in black with a big black bow in her hair showed me my room—a charming one with an anteroom provided with hot and cold water (the hot water is very hot in New York and the cold water very cold). The bath room was adjoining. Baths are lavishly provided and so far as my experience went to extra charge is made. The icewater tap was hard by. There was ice water everywhere. Taps and tumblers were provided on every floor. At table almost before one had time to sit down icewater was brought by boys whose sole duty appeared to be to watch one's tumbler and fill it up again whenever one had sipped a mouthful.

New York does not economise in space. It was a pleasure to perambulate the wide and lofty corridors of the Martha Washington with its pendant lamps and its velvety crimson carpets. It was a pleasure also to sit in the magnificent hall where woman of all ages sat rocking themselves to and fro. A rocking-chair is rather a rarity in England. In New York there is one at least in every bedroom, and dozens in every public room. The women appear to rock themselves all day long.

"I never met such freezing women as I met in the hotel I stayed at in London," said an American woman who travelled with me from Waterloo to Southampton. "Why, if an Englishwoman had been alone in an American hotel the women would have come right up to her and been real friendly." At the Martha Washington I had an opportunity of putting this statement to the test, but alas! I was not able to verify it. I sat, a solitary figure, in the big hall, and rocked myself to and fro like the others, but no one spoke to me. Silent and self-reliant, they sat reading newspapers. An air of self-engrossment is typical of New York. There are few faces suggestive of an overplus of the milk of human kindness. Most of the Martha Washington residents are professional and business women occupying good positions—heads of schools, doctors, journalists, heads of departments in business houses, musicians, artists, and so on. The two guineas a week, which is the lowest charge for a bedroom alone (without anything else), makes it prohibitive for all but those with very large incomes. The New York clerk and stenographer are not paid high salaries. Two-and-a-half guineas weekly is considered a fairly reasonable rate of remuneration, which is really very low, considering the high cost of living.

(NO WOMEN SMOKERS)

Upstairs on the "parlour floor" girls in evening gowns were entertaining sharp-featured young men. There was no suggestion of the self-conscious flirtations attitude which so often characterises the average young English man and woman engaged in conversation. A group of elderly women (very much like the women one sees in boarding-houses in London, only the Americans have a "never-say-die" expression which the Londoners lack) were playing cards in a corner, while others were reading and rocking: No one was sewing. Nor were any women smoking. The smoking-room, I was informed, was meant only for men guests. "We have no women smokers around here as they have in England," said one of the officials to me; "at least, none that I know of."

A "dandy" (one picks up these Americanisms very quickly) feature of the Martha Washington is that almost everything a woman needs can be had on the premises. There is a shoe parlour where one can have a "shine" at any hour, and also hire an umbrella and rubbers. There are hairdressing manicuring, and chiropodis's shops in the rear of the entrance hall, a bookstall where one can buy books and papers, and also tailor's, milliner's and corsetiere's departments. Moreover, it is not necessary to go outside for medical or legal advice, or for the ministrations of a Christian Scientist. A woman doctor, counsellor-at-law, and professional Christian Scientist are all resident, as well as a professional haperon and stenographer.

AT THE PLAY.

A particularly smart gown worn in Act I. of "L'Habit Vert at the New Theatre had a skirt of grey-green shot taffetas with a little coatee of bright greenish-blue charmeuse crossed over to the left side, and opened in a deep V at the neck. Coming from under the coatee at the waist is a little gathered basque of lace, and the skirt, which is cut up in the front and very tight round the ankles ends in a pointed fishtail train at the back. Jeanne Granier, in the same act wears a teagown of orchid mauve charmeuse veiled with bugled net and gold and oxydised threads. A chawl-like effect of gold tinsel lace comes over the shoulders, and a posy of roses is worn just above the waist.

In Act II. she wears a most fascinating neglige of a beautiful bright shade of the charmeuse with a loose three-quarter coat of gold tissue veiled with flesh-pink ninon. The coat is open in a deep V almost down to the knees, the opening being edged with a band of sable, and weighted with a heavy gold tassel at the end of the V.

BEAUTIFUL TOILETTES.

A beautiful dress is worn by this actress in Act III. Of ivory charmeuse, this is veiled with ninon, the latter being edged with a narrow band of silk embroidery. A little close-fitting toque of folded dove-coloured velvet, having two full-brush osprays, is worn with this dress. Still another lovely toilette is donned by this lady in Act IV. Here she wears a beautiful dress of white ninon embroidered with white silk, having a deep lace edging, an underdress of white charmeuse just showing through the latter. The kimono bodice is finished at the neck with a narrow satin ribbon, which is brought down almost to the waist, where its point is hidden under a little full bow of white satin. A toque of powder blue velvet with a high paradise osprey of the same colour completes this lovely toilette.

Mlle. Dossmond, in Act IV., wears a coat and skirt of bright coral-pink, the former being short in front and very loose, and fastening over with two large pearl buttons. A strap across the back is also buttoned with the same large pearl buttons, and a beautifully-cut skirt crosses over to the left side with rounded corners.

AUSTRALIA'S CENSORSHIP OF PATENT MEDICINES.

Giving evidence in Mail week before the Select Committee on Patent Medicines, Dr. Perrin Norris, chief medical officer in London for the Commonwealth of Australia, stated that under the Commerce Act the Commonwealth authorities very frequently required a modification of the claims made by the proprietors of imported patent medicines before the admission of the madicines into the country. Unless the requirements of the officials were complied with in reference to the alteration of labels and other trade descriptions medicines could be excluded altogether from the Commonwealth. Nearly all printed matter submitted by the Customs officers required medical alteration. He admitted that if a manufacturer established a factory in Australia he could there make use on the very labels which were not allowed on the imported article.

The restrictions in Australia were imposed simply with the object of protecting the public health and saving the public from exploitation by exaggerated claims. Proprietors of patent medicines were required to manifest in the prescription accompanying the goods knowledge and appreciation of the facts of medical science. The formulæ were required to be disclosed to the public authority. He had heard nothing but approval from the public of Australia as to the restrictions which had been imposed, and in the result those restrictions justified themselves. He would like to see uniform legislation dealing with patent medicines throughout the whole English-speaking world.

Asked whether he did not think it dangerous to place in the hands of permanent officials the final decision to prohibit any particular kind of trade, the witness replied that in Australia such prohibition was only enforced when the article was considered positively injurious, and it was made, not by the officers of the department but by the Governor General in Council.

The hearing of the evidence of this witness concluded the public sittings of the Committee, and they will now consider their report.

GAMBLING AT GOLF.

I hear a good deal of complaint, says the London correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian," among quiet golfers about the state of affairs in the crack golf clubs round London. Their complaint is that golfing is becoming like prizefighting, and no one seems willing to pay except for a stake. I am told that at one club, not 20 miles from Charing Cross, it is not a very unsual thing to see matches played for a stake of £10 or even £20 and games for a £5 stake are very common. In this atmosphere golf is rapidly losing its good fellowship and good manners as bad losers become worse and even good losers find it harder to maintain their equanimity when a stymie may cost them £10. This golf gambling has spread to women and even girl members to an extent that threatens a scandal in one well-known club. Another evil that has crept in with our worship of the crack professional is that to have a round with a professional on a smart course nowadays usually costs you a stake of £5. Of course the theory is that the ground professional will give you a round for five shillings or half-a-crown, but it would be a bold man indeed who would suggest the idea without also being willing to put "a bit on the game," and the but is not unusually a five-pound note. The professional may give you more than your proper allowance, but, somehow or other, the likeliest amateur gets worn down in the end and loses his stake. The semi-amateur, too, is becoming as strongly established as golf as he is at cricket, his living coming chiefly from high stakes and side bets. Altogether, golf in the crack Surrey Clubs is in danger of becoming a tainted sport.

A BISHOP'S STORY.

An amusing experience was related by the Bishop of Winchester, who presided at the thirteenth annual meeting of the Actors' Church Union at His Majesty's Theatre and suggested that a fitting emblem would be two hands clasped. He attended an inaugural meeting at Pethnal-green of the Oxford House movement, he said, and there remarked that Oxford was holding out its hand to the East, and he hoped the East would hold out its hand to Oxford. Then he found someone had abstracted his watch from his pocket. (Laughter.) Proposing a vote of thanks to Sir Herbert Beerbohm Tree, who promised the use of the threatre for a matinee for the fund, Mr. Ben Nathan said he sometimes thought that Sir Herbert had been reincarnated, and that it was he who had stage managed the procession of the children of Israel through the Red Sea.

MISSING STOCKBROKER.

£30,000 DUE TO LORD MURRAY.

At the London Bankruptcy Court on June 11, the public examination of Charles Edwin Fenner, the absconding stockbroker, whose name has been before the Marconi Committee, was formally adjourned "sine die."

The debtor had carried on business under the name of H. L. de Montmorency and Co. His liabilities were stated to be £100,000, which included a sum of £30,000 due to Lord Murray.

The Assistant Receiver said he would later apply for a warrant for Fenner's arrest.

AN OVERSIGHT IN A POLICE COURT.

At Wisbech Borough Police Court in Mail week Walter Parsons, tobacconist and confectioner, was summoned for Sunday trading, an offence for which he has several times previously been fined. He was represented by a solicitor, who, when the magistrates decided to inflict a fine of 5s and costs, took objection to the proceedings on the ground that there was no table of fees exhibited in the court, as required by law. It proved that by oversight the table of fees had been removed, and under the circumstances the magistrates dismissed the case.

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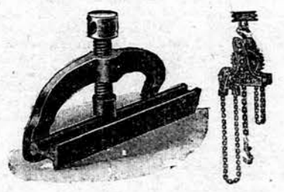

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